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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 201

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA

MUSLIM THREAT OF N-C-O. WITH GOVT?

Why Weightage To Hindus In Frontier?

UNEQUIVOCAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SIND SEPARATION DEMANDED

Why Not Statutory Majority To Bengal & Punjab Muslims?

WORKING COMMITTEE DEMANDS

Why Weightage to Hindus in the Frontier Province?

Why not statutory majority for Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab?

WILL GOVT. SPEED-UP?

Will Government decide immediately the question of Muslim representation in the Central Legislature and make an unequivocal statement on the separation of Sind?

These are some of the posers reported to have figured in the course of discussions of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference which sat at Delhi on Saturday to consider the Communal Award.

THREAT OF N-C-O.?

The report proceeds to state that there is likelihood of threat of non-co-operation with the Government if the latter delay a definite announcement regarding their attitude towards Muslim demands.

HINDU SABHA ATTITUDE.

A Working Committee meeting of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was also held at Delhi on Saturday when discussion was postponed till the other day (Sunday) to be decided to hold a Maha Sabha Session in Delhi on September 24, 25 and 26 which Dr. Moonje is expected to attend.

It was stated at the meeting that Raja Narendranath had sent a letter to the Viceroy resigning his membership of the R. T. C.

ANOTHER R. T. C. RESIGNATION

NEW DELHI, August 20.

The Working Committees of the Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Muslim Conference commenced sitting to-day to consider the communal award.

The latter is attended by Dr. Iqbal, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Syed Zaquir Ali, Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Maulana Ghulam Rasul and Syed Habib Shah.

WHY WEIGHTAGE TO FRONTIER HINDUS?

The meeting is framing resolutions which will be placed before the Executive Board of the Conference to-morrow. Unfavourable comments are reported to have been made during the discussions on the non-grant of a statutory majority to Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab and the "grant of high weightage to Hindus in the Frontier."

Dissatisfaction is also reported to have been expressed on "the unsatisfactory announcement regarding the separation of Sind."

FAVOURABLE TO AWARD?

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference held another sitting when consideration of draft resolutions was completed.

It is stated that discussion in the evening was more favourable to the communal award and it is very likely that the Government will be assured of Muslim co-operation in working of the future Constitution of India.

It was pointed out that although the Muslim minimum demands had not been conceded, yet the award had considerably improved the political status of Mussalmans in the country. Mussalmans would therefore be urged not to block the smooth working of the Constitution. There is however a likelihood of the threat of non-co-operation also in case the Government does not decide forthwith the question of Muslim representation in the Central Legislature, does not make unequivocal announcement of the separation of Sind and does not

concede the principle of granting residuary powers to the provinces.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES WELCOMED.

Gratification is reported to have been expressed on the definite announcement of the retention of separate electorates but the Government will be asked to devise a method by which Mussalmans could capture some of the seats under special constituencies. Opinion veered round that Mussalmans in the Punjab should be satisfied over the working majority and those in Bengal over the cent per cent enhancement in their present representation.

It is stated that the meeting did not raise the question of the introduction of reforms in Baluchistan.

The Working Committee will meet again to-morrow.—A.P.

ANGLO-CANADIAN AGREEMENT

Free Entry Of Dairy Produce For 3 Years

LONDON, August 21

The Anglo-Canadian Agreement provides for a free entry into the United Kingdom for three years of Canadian dairy produce, but the United Kingdom Government, may thereafter, impose duty if the interests of the United Kingdom producers demand it. The United Kingdom Government undertakes to impose the following duties:

Foreign wheat in grain, two shillings per quarter.
Butter, fifteen shillings per cwt.
Cheese, fifteen per cent ad valorem.

Apples raw, four shillings six pence per cwt.
Apples canned three shillings six pence per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content.

Eggs in shell, from one shilling to one shilling nine pence per great hundred according to number of lbs.
Copper unwrought, two pence per lb.—Reuters.

WE HAVE FULFILLED OUR PLEDGE

Hoare's Modest Claim!

COMMUNAL AWARD, PROOF OF BRITAIN'S BONA-FIDES

LONDON, Aug. 20.
The following is the concluding portion of the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare made at Normanby Park, Lincolnshire to-day:—

Sir Samuel Hoare did not claim that there were not grave difficulties still to be surmounted but after making full allowance for them, he felt justified in claiming that the state of India was substantially sounder than what it was twelve months ago, that law and order were being effectively restored, and that we had carried out every undertaking to which we were pledged.

He referred, in this connection, to the communal decision as the most conspicuous example. "We did not wish to give the decision. We knew it would involve us in a thankless and dangerous task. We realised that any decision we might give would be unsatisfactory and unpopular. Nevertheless, when we were pressed by representative Indians of all shades of thought to give decision and thereby remove the insurmountable obstacle in the way of constitutional progress, we said that we would give it and we have given it."

PROOF POSITIVE INDEED!
What better proof could we afford of our good faith and sincerity? What better earnest can there be of our desire to smooth the way for constitutional changes? He referred also to

WHY MUSLIMS ARE KEPT IN SUSPENSE

(See Page 7)

the magnificent success of the conversion of the war loan which was a testimony to the essential soundness and sanity of British finance, and laid emphasis on the "real and definite success" of Ottawa.

He said that when details of the agreements were considered it would be found that all had been met, but much more important than the actual details was the fact that the economic unity of the Empire had been rediscovered. Ottawa had set the seal on economic unity of the Empire.—Reuters.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

NAGPUR, August 21.

When further hearing in the Nagpur Arms Act Conspiracy Case was taken up the prosecution witness Baldeo Prasad gave further evidence.

In reply to a question by the Crown Counsel he denied that he had carried a currency note of Rs. 100 for encashment. Later the prosecution declared him to be an hostile witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. B. Parikh for the defence, Baldeo Prasad made allegations against the police in whose charge, he stated, he was since the summons had been served on him. He further alleged that police officials had asked him to make certain depositions which however he refused to make.

Another witness, Lady Vitayavati Devi, denied knowledge of ownership of the Hindu Nawajan Hotel since the time of her husband's death before which it had been sold. According to the prosecution, the revolver had been recovered from this hotel.—A.P.

CONFERENCES IN SIMLA

VICEROY KEENLY INTERESTED

Attempt To Achieve Hindu-Muslim Pact

("Chronicle" Exclusive).

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad left Bombay for Simla by the Punjab Mail from Victoria Terminal last night (Sunday).

We understand that Sir Chimanlal with other prominent Liberal leaders, including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Fazl Hussain, and Sir Purshotamdas are to take part in discussions at Simla, regarding

1. The possibility of an agreement between Hindus and Mussalmans over the Communal Award.

2. The modification of the procedure proposed by Sir Samuel Hoare for the future constitutional discussions, with a view to meeting the objections of the non-co-operating Liberals.

Lord Willingdon, it is reported, is actively interested himself in these discussions. He is most eager to bring about a settlement of both matters that will make the way smooth for the progress of the discussions on the constitutional changes which are to take place in London. In regard to the second, His Excellency is, in his official capacity, much concerned to bring the non-co-operating Liberal leaders back to co-operation in the further discussion of the Constitutional changes.

In regard to the first Lord Willingdon is equally concerned to secure an understanding between those whom he considers to be the most representative men of the two communities before the discussions in London commence. But in this matter the part he is taking is in no way official, but as a friend of both communities, who is anxious to see a friendly settlement of their differences brought about.

Muslim Conference Resolutions

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.

The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference had adopted the following resolutions:

(1) In the opinion of the Board, the decision of His Majesty's Government about the measure of Muslim representation in provincial legislatures is disappointing, as it falls very much short of the Muslim demands embodied in the resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference, as it:

(A) denies the right of statutory majority by separate electorates to Mussalmans in the Punjab and Bengal;

(B) reduces the weightage now enjoyed by Mussalmans in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Madras Legislative Councils;

(C) gives weightage to non-Muslim minorities in the North-West Frontier Province equivalent to three times their population, which is much in excess of the weightage given to Muslim in their minority provinces;

(D) omits British Baluchistan from the general scheme of Reforms; and

(E) leaves the question of the separation of Sind as provisional as before.

CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTION.

(2) The Board, while appreciating the efforts of His Majesty's Government to meet the demands of all concerned and recognising that their decision does meet a portion of the Muslim demands, is strongly of the opinion that no Constitution will be acceptable to Muslims of India unless it embodies in it all the other Muslim demands embodied in the resolution of January, 1929, and further explained and confirmed in the resolution of April, 1931.

CREATE COMPLETELY AUTONOMOUS STATES.

The Board most emphatically adds that the Muslims of India will not accept any Constitution unless it creates completely autonomous federal States of equal status, and accepts the principle that the transfer of power shall be from Parliament to the Provinces and not from Parliament to the Central Government.

IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT URGED.

The Board further urges upon His Majesty's Government to make an immediate announcement that the future Constitution will be based on the principles enunciated in the preceding paragraphs. **"INJUSTICE TO BENGAL MUSLIMS."**

The Executive Board is emphatically of the opinion that great injustice has been done to Muslims of Bengal, inasmuch as His Majesty's Government have in their decision departed from the well-recognised principle that no majority shall be reduced to a minority or equality.

(3) The separation of Sind being one of the most vital demands of Muslims in India, this meeting of the Board demands that Sind shall be separated from the Bombay Presidency without any further delay.

BE PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES.

(4) In view of the change in the political atmosphere caused by the announcement of the decision made by His Majesty's Government, the Board urges upon Mussalmans of India to continue to cultivate friendly relations with sister communities and remain prepared for all eventualities in order to protect their rights and secure by all constitutional means the remaining demands which they consider more vital than the mere allotment of seats.

41 MEMBERS ATTEND.

Forty-one members attended the meeting, among them being Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. Mohamud Yamin Khan, Haji Wajehuddin, Nawab Mohammad Yusuf, Kunwar Ismail Ali Khan, Haji Rahimbux, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Nawab Ismail Khan, Sir Mohammad Iqbal and Dr. Ziauddin.—A.P.

Europeans In India Favoured Most By Premier's Award

COMPLETE STRIKE ON AUG. 27?

Manchester Weavers' General Council Decision

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation discussed in Manchester the question of immediate strike but eventually endorsed the decision of the Northern Federation to withdraw labour from all mills on August 27.—Reuters.

cellency is, in his official capacity, much concerned to bring the non-co-operating Liberal leaders back to co-operation in the further discussion of the Constitutional changes.

In regard to the first Lord Willingdon is equally concerned to secure an understanding between those whom he considers to be the most representative men of the two communities before the discussions in London commence. But in this matter the part he is taking is in no way official, but as a friend of both communities, who is anxious to see a friendly settlement of their differences brought about.

BECOME THE HOLDERS OF BALANCE

Jayakar's "Wait-And-See" Statement Issued

The so-called Award is deplorably reactionary, states Mr. M. R. Jayakar in a statement issued to the Press. It bears the clearest indication that the Prime Minister had to yield to Tory pressure. It strengthens the communal virus and extends its mischievous operation to regions which had so far remained free.

NOT WORTH THE PRICE.

There are features of it on which even the communal Moslems cannot congratulate themselves and which must make some of them wonder whether it was worth their while, for the sake such an award, to pay the price of British alliance in exchange for that alienation from the majority community.

HOLDERS OF THE BALANCE

The community which appears to have gained most by the Award is the European, in whose case the miracle has been perpetrated that, though they are only half per cent. of the population, they obtain 11 seats in the Bengal Council, apart from the 14 seats they obtain for European Commerce, and become the unenviable "holders of the balance."

MAJORITY COMMUNITY UNDER DISADVANTAGES

The Lucknow Pact divided India into Hindu and Moslem. This Award will divide it further into Hindu women versus Moslem women, European versus Anglo-Indian, white Christians versus coloured Christians, high caste Hindus versus Depressed Classes, and eventually north India versus south India. Temporarily, it will place the majority community under heavy disadvantages; but I have enough confidence in the recuperative power of that community, and I feel sure that it will

soon rise erect against the first effect of this blow. This will be so, especially if a wise constitution is secured for the Centre, though I realise that, judging by the vicious anticipations of this Award, there is not much hope. Let us, however, wait and see.

A WARNING TO PRINCES.

This award ought to convey a very serious warning to the Indian Princes to see, when the plans for Federal Government are unfolded, that the communal portion is not introduced into their territories, which have so far remained constitutionally free from its deadly effects.

"Disgraceful And Inequitable" HINDU MAHASABHA'S STRONG CONDEMNATION OF AWARD

"Manifest Favouring One Party Over Other"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has adopted the following resolutions:

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly condemns the Communal Award on the following grounds:—

(1) It manifestly favours one party over the other.

(2) That the Prime Minister in giving the Award is mainly guided by the rule of 'divide et impera', and imposes an ingenious device to prevent India from ever rising to the status of a self-governing nation.

(3) That it establishes fresh separate electoral constituencies for the Depressed Classes, Women, Christians and Anglo-Indians.

UNALTERABLE COMMUNAL ASCENDENCY.

(4) That it introduces an unalterable communal ascendancy in the Punjab and Bengal, by the grant of reserved seats through separate electorates to the majority community of Muslims.

(5) That it has increased the already liberal weightage of Muslims in Behar, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Assam at the expense of the Depressed Classes which should have got weightage according to the Rajah-Moonje Pact.

(6) That it has, instead of protecting the rights of all minorities, alike robbed the Hindu minority in the Punjab and Bengal of its representation in proportion to its population, while allowing Muslims weightage in all the provinces in which they are in a minority.

INJUSTICE TO SIKHS.

(7) That it has been unjust to the Sikhs of the Punjab, who, in view of their importance in the population must have been given, if not more, at least the same weightage which the Muslims have been given in the provinces in which they are in a minority.

(8) That the Working Committee strongly protest against the reference in the Award to the separation of Sind.

(9) That the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference which recommended separation did not contain a single Sind Hindu representative, and

(10) That the recommendation of the Sub-Committee was strictly conditional on Sind being able to be financially independent.

(For further resolutions see page 5.)

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A 5354

WANTED—For the Kanya Gurukul, Dehradun: (1) A LADY PROFESSOR OF HISTORY. Should be a graduate, capable of teaching European and Indian History through the medium of Hindi. (2) A HEAD MISTRESS to manage the School Department and teach Mathematics, and if possible, also Philosophy. Vegetarians alone should apply. VICE-CHANCELLOR, Gurukul University, Kanagri Hardwar.
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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of September, 1932, to those creditors who have proved their Claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors as appearing in the records of this Office.

SERIAL	INSOLVENCY	NAME OF INSOLVENT.	DIVIDEND DECLARED.
No.	No.		
1.	300 of 1927.	Re: Jalwall Khatri Sardar.	First dividend of 4 annas in the rupee.
2.	443 of 1927.	Re: Amrit Khanderao Kango.	First dividend of 4 pies in the rupee.
3.	931 of 1927.	Re: Chhagonlal Naron Thacker.	First dividend of 1 anna & 6 pies in the rupee.
4.	32 of 1930.	Re: Charles Joseph Watson.	First dividend of 1 anna & 6 pies in the rupee.
5.	75 of 1930.	Re: Purshotam Morar Surti.	First dividend of 4 annas in the rupee.
6.	327 of 1924.	Re: Rahimulla Gulamhussein traded as R. Mahomed Jaffer & Co.	First and final dividend of 7½ pies in the rupee.
7.	591 of 1927.	Re: Khatri Haji Suleman Juma.	First and final dividend of 4 annas & 10 pies in the rupee.
8.	1567 of 1927.	Re: Vinayak Damodar Pal.	First and final dividend of 11 pies in the rupee.
9.	1790 of 1927.	Re: Mahomed Umar, Chinoy.	First and final dividend of 8 annas in the rupee.
10.	770 of 1929.	Re: Benjamin Butler.	First and final dividend of 3 annas & 3 pies in the rupee.
11.	56 of 1930.	Re: Govindram Gangaram Lohar (Bharat Iron Furniture Works).	First and final dividend of 3½ pies in the rupee.
12.	576 of 1913.	Re: Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz.	Second and final dividend of 1 pie in the rupee.
13.	123 of 1920.	Re: Kharsedji Dadabhoj Khansahab & Co. a firm.	Second and final dividend of 2 annas & 3 pies in the rupee.
14.	156 of 1921.	Re: Kedarnath Kisonchand & others.	Second and final dividend of 5½ pies in the rupee.
15.	1359 of 1924.	Re: Manekshaw Dadabhoj Setna & Anr., traded as K. A. Sethna & Co. and Venus Electric Co.	Second and final dividend of 3½ pies in the rupee.
16.	564 of 1923.	Re: Jaffer Mahomed Mistry.	Second and final dividend of 1 anna & 1 pie in the rupee.
17.	595 of 1922.	Re: Parashram Ramkison & Ors. traded as Jagannath Bharami & Prachod-das Muridhar.	Third and final dividend of 1 anna & 6½ pies in the rupee.
18.	366 of 1920.	Re: Thokersey Kanji & Co.	Supplementary and final dividend of 4 pies in the rupee.
19.	805 of 1922.	Re: Esufalli Mahomedally Dawoodi Vora and others.	Supplementary and final dividend of 2½ pies in the rupee.
20.	598 of 1923.	Re: Govindji Damodar.	Supplementary and final dividend of 3 pies in the rupee.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1932.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

Public Notices.

Bombay Municipality
NOTICE

Tenders for the work of:—
(1) Providing 6" CEMENT CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS at Mahim Chowk; and
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will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY the 30th August, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th August, 1932.
5404.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., and VACUUM OIL CO. INC., have pleasure in announcing to their customers the consolidation of their business and interests in India, Burma and Ceylon from September 1st under the name of SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.

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Telegrams should be sent as at present, viz., STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC. customers should address "SOCONY" and VACUUM OIL CO. INC. customers "VACUUM".
5387

Public Notices

Imperial Bank of India

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the twenty-second day of August, 1932, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Fazlulhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. H. B. Moore, who go out of Office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
W. LAMOND,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th July, 1932. 5317

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GAJANAN BHAWOJI VIJAYKAR has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property situate at Navi Wadi (Girgaon Road).

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring 350 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 681; New Survey No. 223; Cadastral Survey No. 1977 of Bhuleshwar Division with a dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 4905-4906; Street No. 50-51(1), situate at Navi Wadi and bounded on the East by Navi Wadi Lane; on the West by the house of Ramchandra Narayan; on the North by the house of Ramchandra Keshoji; and on the South by the house of Narayan Raghunath.

Dated this 17th day of Aug. 1932.

JEHANOR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5397

AUCTION SALES

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Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Bai Jenabai, widow of Dharsey Jivraj and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee, Bai Ayesha Bai, widow of Mahomed Ibrahim Desai and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th December, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at New Kazi Street, admeasuring about 98 1/2 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 829-830; New No. 7901; Qld Survey No. 24792; New Survey No. 1110; Cadastral Survey No. 2607 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 6100; Street No. 25-27; New Street No. 113 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers' passage; on the West by New Kazi Street; on the North by the property of Sulaiman Jaffer and on the South by the property of Hassanbhai Essuf.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

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Under kind instructions from the Officer Commanding No. 23, M.T. Coy. and the Garrison Engineer, Bombay, the undersigned will offer for Sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, 29-8-32, at 9 A.M. Sharp, behind Assaye Building Colaba at Mechanical Depot and immediately afterwards at 12 A.M. Sharp at Barrack Master Store Yard.

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MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATION

Search For Relics AMERICAN EXCAVATOR'S WORK AT TROY

The American archaeologists of the University of Cincinnati have completed their first season of excavation on the site of Troy. With the summer heat they have left the little colony of huts which they erected, entrusting them to two Turkish guards until April next when they intend to resume the explorations, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". The mission numbered twenty members, and had the assistance of Mr. W. A. Heurtley, of the British School at Athens, as well as of a well-known German archaeologist, Professor Deupfeld, and another German assistant. The American members included five women archaeologists—among them Miss Dorothy Cox, an archaeological student. A Turkish Government Commissary was appointed to watch the work.

The excavations were carried out under the direction of the American professors Semple and Blegen, by a squad of 115 Turkish labourers. The latter were mostly the new immigrants from Macedonia and others parts of Greece who have been installed in the neighbourhood of Troy in the last few years. The Turkish attitude was helpful throughout. The mission lived among its workers, and owing to the distance at the site from any large centre had to depend largely on the friendly offices of the inhabitants. The latter, of course, benefitted by the presence of the excavators, who were a new economic resource to them in their condition of emigrant poverty.

UNEXPLORED AREAS.
The object of the excavations was to open up new areas of Troy unexplored by the German pioneer Schliemann fifty years ago, and, especially, to classify scientifically the cultures found in the several layers of the nine cities then discovered and to establish their inter-relationships. Professor Blegen informs me that the results of the first season have been very productive. Nothing sensational has been found, and if such a find were made it would be outside the main objective of the mission. Certain other archaeological missions which have undertaken work on Turkish sites have been handicapped by the fact that their backers would have liked a sensational find—some splendid work of statuary or some other wonderful relic.

The Cincinnati University expedition is purely scientific in its objective. It is collecting the stratigraphic evidence which will enable the succession of the Trojan cultures and their inter-relationships and derivations to be soundly established. This will throw light on the racial genealogical tree of the Mediterranean civilisations.

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In regard to which modern views are beginning to take new lines. The excavators are working on the hypothesis that the accepted site of Troy is that which was excavated by Schliemann, as against the present French archaeologists' hypothesis that this "Troy" does not correspond with the Homeric Troy, which has to be searched for some two or three miles away.

THE CITADEL.
Two parts of the work were undertaken this season. First, soundings were made within the Trojan citadel (which was exclusively explored by Schliemann), and inch-by-inch diggings were made in two places there untouched by Schliemann. One of these was the thirty-foot high mound in the centre of the citadel. It was found that this mound was "telescoped"—that is, the Roman occupiers had cut off the layers of the first four cities, to build thereon their own city. So the excavators passed through the Roman city and came immediately upon the sixth and fifth cities, and were able to touch the fourth at a depth of some twelve metres.

The second new point within the citadel which was explored followed the culture layers without interruption and was dug down through the ninth, eighth, and seventh cities. From these levels of digging the expedition will continue its work next year. At present the date of culture reached is about 1800 B.C., but as it is one part of the mission's work to fix finally the dates of the series of cultures this may have to be revised.

Besides this work within the citadel, the archaeologists dug many miles of exploratory trenches outside it. The main object was to find the prehistoric burial grounds, which would prove invaluable evidence in regard to the civilisations and their ramifications. The extra-citadel area, too, must have been inhabited by the Trojan villagers, as no "cities" in the modern sense then existed and might therefore give up remains. On the western side evidence of burials and much burning were found—but whether the latter indicates cremation or something else cannot yet be determined as well as one prehistoric skull. But it cannot be said that the tomb details sought have yet been attained.

ROMAN REMAINS.
Everywhere the excavations brought to light relics of the Graeco-Roman period. On the south-east side outside the citadel remains of a Roman bath were discovered, and on the south side an important large Roman building of the basilica type with apse, possessing a marble pavement, marbled walls, and two rows of column bases. It was here that some valuable numismatic evidence was found, many scattered coins and a little pot of hoarded coins enabling the latest reconstruction of the building to be dated in the reign of the Emperor Aurelian in the third century A.D. The original building, which gave place to two later constructions, was Augustan.

The principal material excavated, which will form the basis of the scientific study of the dates of the successive cultures, was pottery. Large quantities were obtained, and will enable the excavators to fill up the gaps in the pottery evidence left by Schliemann. Now comes the period of incubation, so to speak. The mission is returning to the United States, where it will codify all the materials thus obtained and form the first hypotheses which next year's continuation of the work will carry further or modify as the lower layers of Troy are reached.

ALL ABOUT PRAYER

Philosophy & Mysticism

A few months before the end of the War Friedrich Heiler published his monumental work, "Das Gebet", which in its fifth German edition contains about a quarter of a million words and more than two thousand quotations. The work was written under the inspiration of three noted theologians Dr. Soderblom, the lamented Archbishop of Upsala, who died last year; Dr. Karl Adam, whose translated works are now beginning to attract a deserved attention in England; and the late Baron von Hugel.

HEART AND CENTRE.

The reader may well wonder whether there is anything more to be known of prayer than is here offered to him by the author. The range of historical and psychological research of devotional thought, and of spiritual experience covered by Dr. Heiler could hardly be wider. "Prayer", runs his text, "is the heart and centre of all religion", and the book begins with an analysis of that primitive prayer in which fear is the impelling and hope the releasing motive; which cries of some immediate need in which "the primary interests of life, either of the individual or of the group, are threatened" to a god endowed in all respects as man.

From this spontaneous utterance of the heart there develops the ritual prayer, less intimate and personal, tending to become a prerogative of the priestly caste; of which rite and formula are indispensable features, and the form is more important than the content. Higher than any primitive religion, Professor Heiler continues, was that of the Greeks—the religion of civilisation in general—and he quotes with approval Dr. Farnell's conclusion that, just because the Greek found a place in his religion for anything about which he felt passionately, the Hellenic religion vividly reflected the emotions and sentiments of the individual. Its greater importance, however, lay in this: that it gave birth to the neo-Platonic mysticism.

MYSTIC AND PROPHET

Of the threefold content of the philosopher's religion—petition for material progress, submission to destiny, and adoration of the divine greatness—Dr. Heiler has little to say; for it involves the "disintegration and dissolution" of true prayer at the hands of an alien authority. More is to be learned at the feet of those who represent the two main types of personal piety, the mystic and the prophet. In some remarkable chapters the author examines the significance of and the contrast between these two types.

The fundamental psychic experience in mysticism is the denial of the impulse of life.... the fundamental psychic experience in prophetic religion is an uncontrollable will to live.... Mysticism is passive, quietist, resigned, contemplative; the prophetic religion is active, challenging, "destiny, ethical.... The mystic is one who renounces, resigns, is at peace; the prophet is a fighter who ever struggles upwards from doubt to assurance, from tormenting uncertainty to absolute security of life, from despondency to fresh courage of soul, from fear to hope, from a depressing consciousness of guilt to the blessed experience of grace and salvation.

The line perhaps is too straitly drawn—on which side it should St. Teresa be placed?—and more than once the author's Teutonic passion for classification suggests to him categories and antitheses that will not bear too close an analysis. There are further chapters on Public Worship—the ideal of public worship. Dr. Heiler concludes, is that of Protestantism—and on the threefold essence of prayer: "Faith in a living, personal God; faith in His real, immediate presence; and a realistic fellowship into which man enters with a God conceived as present."



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SANTINIKETAN AND ITS IDEALS

Tagore's School At Bolpur

WORK OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Under the auspices of the South India Vyasa Association Madras Professor Kali Mohan Ghose of Santi Niketan delivered an interesting discourse on the work done in the famous institution, started by the poet Rabindranath Tagore at 6 p.m. at No. 57, Godown Street, George Town, The Institute, the lecturer observed, had become a centre of Indian Culture, and was an asset not merely to Bengal but to the whole of India.

The lecture was copiously illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. Tagore, the lecturer said, was not only a great poet, but a man of action. The Santi Niketan and the Sri Niketan were the two institutions, which have become famous as the centre of Indian Culture and of effective rural reconstruction work, and they owed their development and present position to the selfless work of Dr. Tagore.

The Santi Niketan, was intended to concentrate in one place different sorts of Indian culture and to invite the attention of great scholars of different countries and to enable them to come into close touch with the great scholars and pandits of India. There were great scholars of Sanskrit in the north, particularly Benares, and in the Madras Presidency, but for want of scientific modern methods of research they were not able to do much good work. The facility for such work would be afforded to them by contact with western scholars.

TRANSLATION

Another very important work this institution was doing was the translation back into the Indian languages of several ancient Sanskrit books which were new extant only through faithful translations preserved through thousands of years in Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan. Dr. Tagore himself had acquired about 250 of these valuable manuscripts and scholars were now busy over them. One of the Professors in the Niketan Pandit Sastri was a great authority on Sanskrit, and Pali, and even the Japanese and Chinese looked up to him as the highest authority on Buddhist philosophy. The library of the institution contained over 65,000 volumes of the choicest collection many of which were presented by great Oriental rulers to the Poet.

A School of Arts is also attached to this institution and great artists from Japan and countries of Europe were undergoing training in that school.

TAPOVAN IDEAL

Giving a history of the institutions he said that the Poet's father when wandering through a barren waste land was attracted

by a solitary Bodhi Satva tree standing in the midst of the wilderness. The gentleman at once took steps to improve the locality and soon after he made a beautiful garden and an Asram out of this. He named it Santini Niketan or the Abode of peace and dedicated it to those who sought a life of retirement peace and study of the Upanishads. Dr. Tagore when he grew old enough fixed upon this institution for putting into practice his own ideas of education which were on the lines of having a 'Tapovan'. This idea appealed to many of his countrymen who had come to dislike the present-day methods of education and from small beginnings it had come to occupy a pre-eminent place in the scheme of national education.

The boys were given full liberty; they elected their own captains and judges to try their juvenile complaints. They learnt obedience by a growth from within and not by imposition from above. They were taught a non-sectarian religion and there was an atmosphere of godliness and spiritual growth without the bitterness of varying religions, and Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others learnt to feel the common bond of brotherhood without losing their religion. This, perhaps, was the greatest experiment the world has seen for the unification of nations irrespective of differences of creed and colour.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The Sri Niketan, or the rural reconstruction section of the institution had done excellent work among the villages. The ideal was to bring about a practical movement for creative patriotism of direct co-operation with the people in developing the fullness of village life. The workers sought to achieve this through Seva. They had opened dispensaries, drained marshes, cleared jungles, removed ignorance and disease, brought in economic relief by imparting knowledge in new and better methods of cultivation and organisation of famine relief and co-operative spirit in the villages. They had organised village panchayats to take charge of educational work and famine relief. By these means they had been able to reclaim and improve the lot of several hundreds of families of Santals and depressed classes and wean them away from tiring habits.

Concluding he said, that the institution had become the property of all India and it had enabled India to rise higher in the estimate of the world. He appealed to the people of all Indian provinces to take a pride in the institution and share the responsibility of its management.

URDU PERIODICALS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

SCIENCE (Aurangabad).—The issue for the third quarter of the year contains several well-written articles of general interest. The place of honour is assigned to an article on the origin of mankind. It is in the form of a dialogue and is based on an English article. It discusses the subject purely from the scientific view-point as held by the great scientists of the day. In another article the life and achievements of Alexander Williams are described. The article on "Farming" by Prof. Wastullah Khan is so exhaustive that it should be read with advantage by all those interested in the subject. The article relating to the research department of the Ayurvedic and Yunnani College, Delhi, gives an encouraging account of that important department. The other usual features are very well maintained.

MAARIF (Azamgarh).—The most important article in the issue for August is the one dealing with the views of Abul Ula Al-Ma'arri

on wine by Kazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar. The writer has, by means of quotations from the writings of Al-Ma'arri, tried to prove that he never indulged in wine-bibbing as is alleged by Nicholson. A letter covering about 13 pages by the late Maulana Muhammad Ali is a feature of this issue. The letter which is addressed to Maulana Masud Ali, is dated the 24th September 1919, and discusses several important matters about the "Dar-ul-Musannefin," Nadva.

NIGAR (Lucknow). The issue for August opens with a strong criticism of the religious life of the people of Lucknow, both Shias and Sunnis, and the article ends with an earnest appeal to the Ulemas of both the communities to put an end to the religious controversies and feuds that are prevailing to-day in that city. The article dealing with the art of Indian painting, based on an article by Percy Brown, will be found very refreshing. In another article the writer describes the great influence of Arabic mu-



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—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is safe because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in taste and appearance

Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rideth your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—
see your dentist at least twice a year

Insure with

THE ARYAN MUTUAL

Life Assurance Society Ltd.

and you have

Perfect Security, Economic Management and Efficient Service

Head Office:—

BANSILAL MANSIONS, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

is a fine story indeed and will repay perusal.

HUMAYUN (Lahore).—In the issue for August the drama headed "Jab-e-Mohabbat" is well-written and gives a glimpse of English life. The educational system of the Mussalmans is discussed in another article which is based on an article by the late S. Khuda Bakhsh published long ago in the "Islamic Culture." In the poetry section poems headed "Megh Malhar" and "Barkh Ru" are fine. "Mohabbat Ki Fateh" is a well-written story.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore).—In the issue for July the place of honour is given to Mr. Jagdishwar Nath Varma's article on the school of Rajput painting and deals with its various branches. In the article dealing with the contribution of India to science, the writer gives the life and inventions of Sir C. V. Raman. H. H. the Nawab of Loharu discusses the question as to why the art of flying is not yet popular in India and opines that the Indians are afraid of taking risks. "Benod"

ZEMAT (Delhi).—The combined issue for July and August is the annual number which opens with congratulatory poems by Khurshid Ara Begum, Bilqis Jamal, Tilok Chand Mahrum and others. This number contains a number of interesting articles, stories and poems on a variety of subjects which have been contributed both by men and women. The number contains more than 50 photographs of social and historical interest. With this number this useful magazine enters the 25th year of its life.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY
Hindu—Shravan Vad 6, 1938.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 19, 1351
Parsi—Aspandad 20 1301
Sunrise—6h 21m
Sunset—7h 2m
Eightide—5.06, 14.48
Lowtide—2.34, 21.03
Phases of the moon—Last quarter
24th Aug. 0h 51m p.m. New
moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m.
First quarter 7th Sep. 6h 19m.
Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m
a.m.
Indian Tariff Board: Public In-
quiry First Floor, Old Customs
House, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: K.O.S.B's vs
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Co-opera-
ge 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Sunshine Susie".
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Once A Lady". Daily
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Merely Mary Ann".
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mata Hari". Daily
at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee
Wednesday at 4 p.m.
RIALTO—"Seed". Daily at 6-30
and 10 p.m. Matinee Wednesday
at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Daybreak". Daily 3-30
6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELINGTON—"Dirigible". Daily
6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder".
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Wednesday at 3 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chitra-Bhaskari". Daily
at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee
on Wednesday and Friday
at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavat-
sar". Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30
p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Julius Caesar".
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Byculla"—Fox
Super Comedy. (Byculla)—Fox
Orange" Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wednesday and Thursday ma-
tinee at 4 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH
SUNTOKE, (Advocate), Mr. Khar-
shedji Kavaji son of late Kavash-
ji Dosabhai Suntoke and son-in-
law of late Kakushroo Da-
rabshah late Yashwanth and brother
of Meherji Suntoke, Advoca-
te, died on Sunday at 7 p.m.
Funeral this morning at 8 a.m.
at his residence, Pallonji
House, near Cama Bungalow, New
Charni Road.

**TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PRO-
GRAMME**—12 noon selection of
Gramophone Records; 5.30 p.m.
Ladies half hour Talk in Marathi
by Mrs. Varerkar on Female Cos-
tume; 6 p.m. Relay of Indian Mu-
sic; 7 p.m. Light music by Prof.
K. D. Tendulkar and 9 p.m.
news in Hindi.

THE GATHA SOCIETY
A meeting of the Gatha Society
will be held today (Monday) at
6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama
Oriental Institute's Hall, Mr. B.T.
Anklesaria will expound Yasna
Ha 43, Stanzas 10 and 11.

SECOND DEMAND WEEK!

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House:

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Bril-
liant Picturization of the
**BRILLIANT STORY OF THE
NOTORIOUS WORLD-WAR SPY
THAT HAS BROKEN ALL AT-
TENDANCE RECORDS IN INDIA.**

MATA HARI

Starring the One and Only

GRETA GARBO

with a great cast

RAMON NOVARRO LIONEL BARRYMORE

LEWIS STONE—KAREN MORLEY
Also showing a New Cartoon

FLIP THE FROG

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW!

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S DRAMATIC SMASH

SEED

with

JOHN BOLES

Also SIDNEY-MURRAY COMEDY.

EUROPEAN KNOCKED OFF BIKE

Sustains Fracture Of The Bone

BOMBAY, Sunday.
A European engineer sustained serious injuries in an accident which occurred on the Victoria Road Bridge on Sunday.
Mr. Houlahan, the victim, was riding a cycle along the bridge when it is alleged, a motor lorry to. Boni. Z 2177 came from the opposite side and suddenly took a werve to the right knocking down the cyclist.
Mr. Houlahan was thrown off the cycle and sustained a fracture of the thighbone.
He was removed to the European General Hospital by Sergeant Green of the Byculla Police Station who is making investigations into the accident.

Fatal Accident

To Pedestrian
BOMBAY, Sunday.
A window frame which slipped from the third floor of a building in Lovegrove Road cost a pedestrian his life.
Sangappa Yakkikar, a Hindu, was passing along the road on Saturday night, when the window frame fell on him and he sustained multiple injuries. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died. The Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow (Monday).

POSTAL NOTICE
Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd inst.

MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY IN DHARAMPUR PALACE IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY

Sentry At The Gate Alleged To Have Fired At
Sleeping Havaladar

FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Two rifle shots which rang out in quick succession at the residence of the Maharaja of Dharampur, Walkeshwar, Bombay, early on Sunday morning, awakened the whole household from sleep.

The report of the rifle was followed by cries and screams of two men.

MAHARAJA ON THE SPOT

The Maharaja himself came out in his night attire to find that a tragedy had been enacted.

The sentry of the Maharaja and a havaladar were lying in a pool of blood. A gun which was usually carried by the sentry was lying on the ground between the two injured men.

AIMED AT THE HAVALDAR

The Gamdevi Police under Inspector Forester who were immediately on the spot ascertained that the sentry had shot at the havaladar while he was asleep and then turned the gun on himself with a view to commit suicide.

BOTH VICTIMS IN HOSPITAL

Gulam Mahomed, the sentry in question and Nanumia, the havaladar and immediate superior are both lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital suffering from gunshot wounds. As their recovery from the injuries was considered doubtful Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sikh Court, recorded their dying depositions soon after they were admitted in the hospital.

UNDER ARREST

Gulam Mahomed, the sentry, though lying in the hospital, is under arrest on the charge of attempting to murder his havaladar and then trying to commit suicide himself.

MOTIVE OF THE CRIME

The motive of the midnight crime as ascertained by the police was that the sentry wanted to wreak his vengeance on the havaladar who had taken him to task for being absent without leave. An altercation in loud tones is alleged to have taken place between the two, a few hours before the occurrence of the tragedy. At about 3-45 a. m. on Sunday telephonic information was received at the Gamdevi police station about the tragedy. Immediately Inspector Forester, Deputy Inspector Karnik and Sergeant Gibbs proceeded to the spot and found that the sentry and the havaladar were lying injured. The havaladar was injured in the face and neck while the sentry appeared to have shot himself in the chest. The police got both the injured men removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SEQUEL TO WORDY DUEL

Further inquiries revealed that the sentry was absent from duty on Saturday without the permission of the havaladar and came to duty at 1 a. m. on Sunday. The havaladar took him to task and a wordy duel followed. Two hours later, however, the sentry it is alleged shot at the havaladar while he was asleep and then reloaded the gun and aimed it at himself in an attempt to commit suicide.

LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR

First Death Anniversary Celebration

The School of Indian Music expressed its feelings of sorrow caused by the death of Pandit Vishnu Digambar, last year in a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda, on Sunday evening.

Mr. Ghoda paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased who did pioneer work in lifting the divine art of music to a higher status, and giving India a band of workers like Prof. Deodhar, who was carrying on his work after him as enthusiastically as the late Pandit had done.

Prof. Deodhar related many interesting episodes in the life of the Pandit and said that as his pupil if he would be able to do even a bit of what he did, he would think his life well spent. Then Pandit Dattatraya Shastri Deodhar made a short speech, and the meeting was over after observing a few minutes' silence.

PATHAN DIES IN HOSPITAL

Sequel To Alleged Assault

BOMBAY, Sunday.
Pelwanshah Badshah, a Pathan watchman residing in Dharampur, died in the K. E. M. Hospital today (Sunday), as a result of injuries sustained by him on August 25. It appears that he was murdered by an axe. An inquest will be held tomorrow (Monday).

CONTRACTOR CHEATED BOGUS BROKERS BUSY IN CITY

A "Deal" At Central Station

BOMBAY, Sunday.
The number of bogus brokers in the city is increasing day by day, and innocent persons who either want to earn money or those who are in financial difficulties easily fall prey to them.
Charakdin Gulam Mohamed, a building contractor has been the latest victim, who has been relieved of Rs. 1,200, by another Muslim aided by three of his accomplices, on a promise of getting the contractor a good building contract.

STORY OF A "BIG HOUSE"

It appears that one Mohamed Imam, a friend of the contractor went up to him a few days ago, and told him that a big house in which he was living was to be demolished and that he would try and get the contractor in that connection to him. The contractor was not very anxious about it, and said that he would talk about it some time later. Two days after, Imam went with a Hindu, named Dhanasingh Mahansingh, to the contractor and told him that he had brought with him the Mehta of the building who would tell him the details, and the terms of the contract could be settled the next day before the owner of the building himself. Charakdin grew confident about the deal as the Mehta himself had been to him, and

"DISGRACEFUL AND INEQUITABLE"

QUESTION OF SIND.

Subsequent enquiries show that Sind cannot be financially independent. The policy of subvention by Central Government to Provinces which are not self-supporting is highly unjust to the general taxpayer.

CLARION CALL TO HINDUS.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has, therefore, no alternative than strongly to urge on all Hindus to resist the imposition of this disgraceful and inequitable communal award by every means in their power, and to this end calls upon Hindus to go through the ordeal of sacrifice for their just rights and principles.

ALWAR AND JAIPUR.

The Committee also considered the situation in Alwar and Jaipur. It felt that the situation in the former was satisfactory. In regard to Jaipur the Committee suggested addressing a letter to the Maharaja regarding the Hindu-Muslim dispute at Ramgarh.—A. P.

INJUSTICE TO HINDUS

Raja Narendranath's Protest To Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.
Raja Narendranath, a member of the Round Table Conference, has addressed the following letter, dated August 21, to the Viceroy, which is released for publication.

"Dear Lord Willington,
It is not yet known how the Committee or the Conference which will be entrusted with the work of framing the constitution will be framed. I may, however, inform Your Excellency that I intend to take no part in such Committee or Conference. The Communal Award shows that all my arguments in support of the rights claimed by the Hindu minority, and given in various memoranda submitted by me during the last five years, and speeches made, have fallen flat. The Hindus of the Punjab have been assigned seats less than their proportion in the population, which is not the case with the Mussalmans in any province in which they are in a minority.

Separate electorates have been made irremovable unless Mussalmans agree. There are no doubt many important matters relating to the rights of the minorities which await decision in the hands of the Punjab are vitally interested. But I think that no useful purpose will be served by my participation in framing the constitution. Your Excellency, therefore, need not suggest my name for any future Committee or Conference which may be convened."—A. P.

agreed to go and see the owner himself the next day.

AT THE CENTRAL STATION

On August 19, at 8 p. m. Charakdin was taken by the "broker" and the "Mehta" to the Central Station, and was told that they were expecting the owner to come by train and meet them. Two other Muslims also joined them at the station. After a turn up, Imamdin asked the contractor if he had brought with him any money with him to settle the deal. Charakdin, believing in his friend Imamdin, fully handed him over a bundle of currency notes, amounting Rs. 1,200, as he was sure the broker would settle the deal in his favour. Imamdin and the Mehta and the two Muslims went a few steps away from the contractor and were seen talking. The contractor, not suspecting that a trick was being played on him, believed that the four persons were discussing the details of the deal. So he remained careless but find to his surprise, after a few minutes, that they were missing.

TAKEN IN

After waiting for an hour, he left the place and on making enquiries found out that there was no building that was to be demolished in the area, where he was told the building was situated, and that the broker and Mehta were bogus people. He lodged a complaint with the Nagpada Police.

Sub-Inspector A. A. Inamdar,

MUSLIMS DEFY POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER

Funeral Procession Taken Through Prohibited Hindu Locality

INSPECTOR GOLE ON THE SPOT

The police Commissioner's order, regulating the route for the taking of Muslim and Hindu funeral processions in the city, was defied by Muslims on Sunday afternoon.

The order, it will be recalled, was the sequel to the recent riots and so far all Muslim funeral processions followed the prescribed route through Mahomedali Road and avoided the Hindu locality of Fanaswadi and Girgaum Road.

POLICE WARNING UNHEEDED.

A funeral procession of about 50 Muslims started for their burial ground from Null Bazar and when they diverted into C. P. Tank Road the police at Null Bazar Chowky warned them of the Commissioner's order but heedless of this warning the processionists went through C. P. Tank Road and Fanaswadi. When they were about to enter the Sonapur Lane the police pickets at the entrance, warned them again and it is alleged, the leaders of the procession pushed the policemen away and continued their march.

Fortunately no untoward event happened as reinforcement of police under Inspector Gole of Princess Street rushed to the spot and saw that no breach of the peace was committed.

"HUGE POLITICAL FRAUD"

Mr. A. R. Mitha Condemns Award

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, in a statement on the Communal Award says:—

"Soon after the announcement of the Communal Award the Prime Minister, there has emerged into existence in India a hurricane of protest and condemnation sweeping into fragments the gross and the net of the phraseology thrust upon Indians to guide their destiny. This countrywide rejection, above all arguments, is the manifestation of the Nation's determination to row its own boat and, a reminder to the British politicians that, no British-made pill of theirs can ever cure our ills.

HUGE POLITICAL FRAUD

"To review here, with the intent to refresh the memory of the public, the protests of the different communities and their leaders, will be a waste of time. The sum total of the comments made on the Award point at one thing alone; and that is, the fact that no country can respect a self-imposed arbitrator sitting on the judgment of its destiny. And, it is surprising, that the Communal Award pronounced by the British Government, is being looked upon as a huge Political Fraud? As a scheme designed to scatter asunder India's different communities and, to place the balance of the power in the hands of a third party depending for its existence upon India's hospitality—the European Commercial class.

IN DIVIDED CAMPS

"The aim of this Award in plain words, is felt to be to tempt Indians to scatter themselves in their own divided camps while the Indian provincial councils undoubtedly will be under the domination of the Government vote if the British politicians had their own way. Such a state of affairs will lead India further than she has ever been from the ideal and the demand of the true India; the ideal and the demand for one united whole, one united constitution, the demands for a free country ruled by Indians for Indians, a country rid of parties, communities and creeds, of one joint electorate, of a united whole.

AN ILLUSION

"A Communal Award is a humiliation hurled upon India. If Indians ever had any faith in the claims of British politicians to make India a democratic and self-governed country, it has now been proved an illusion.

"Under the method proposed in the Award, every province will present a pitiable one-sided and divided distribution of power which will act against the interests of the nation as a whole. There is absence of foresight,

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Bombay, August 20.
Alipore, Carter, Kobe.
Soudan, Symond, Kobe.
Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busrah.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, August 20.

Alavi, Constantin, Jeddah.
S.S. Alipore—The P & O S.S. Coy's steamer Alipore arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Soudan—The P & O S.S. Coy's steamer Soudan arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alavi—The T.M. Coy's steamer Alavi sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Decision To Hold Special "Week"

The Bombay Swadeshi League has decided to observe a Swadeshi Week, as previously announced from 5th September to 11th September 1932. An attractive and instructive programme has been arranged, the details of which will be announced shortly.

The programme will consist among other items, the holding of public meetings, the broadcasting of speeches, the selling and buying of Swadeshi goods, Swadeshi stamps and badges, the hawking of Khaddar, the opening of a Museum, the enrolment of members, the distribution of special Swadeshi literature, and the holding of two moving exhibition of Swadeshi goods.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay ports of Call on the 19th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

Impartiality, fairness or sound judgment, in the Award. It hopelessly fails to satisfy the needs of the country as represented by the National India.

THROWING OF ALMS

As yet, no Swaraj is in sight, only the throwing of alms at the beggars by the generous Trustees! But behind this generosity, there is present the scheme of dividing India into small groups each insisting upon its own particular rights, a scheme fatal to the progressive, and the most-essential, national aspirations of the Indians.

REAL DUTY OF AN INDIAN

IS TO

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI

BY

MAKING YOUR PURCHASES

OF

CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE, BEAD NECKLACES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, SCARVES, SANDLEWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURTAINS.

A visit to our store will enable us to show you a vivid selection of KASHMERE HAND EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

SHOPPING HERE ASSURES MONEY SAVED.

INDIAN ART MUSEUM

(1 minute's drive from Crawford Market towards Pro.—Pohoonnill Bros. (India) Carnac Bridge Bombay 3.

(1 minute's drive from Crawford Market towards Pro.—Pohoonnill Bros. (India) Carnac Bridge Bombay 3.

PATHE CINEMA

EVERYDAY 3.30, 6.30 & 10



ALSO SCREENING

LAUREL AND HARDY IN MURDER CASE

THE BIGGEST SOREAM YET SCREENED.

NEXT CHANGE

SHANGHAIED LOVE with NOAH BEERY and RICHARD CROMWELL

A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE LAST CRUISE OF 'BLACK YANKEE' SWOPE, DEVIL SKIPPER, ON HIS HELL SHIP!
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1932

NO FREEDOM, NO PREFERENCE

Lord Willingdon may have good reason to congratulate Sir Atul Chatterjee, leader of the Government of India's nominees to the Ottawa Conference, on the very loyal services he and his colleagues have rendered at the Conference. But Indians cannot possibly join in the congratulations, for Sir Atul, while he may have duly obliged the Government in committing India to the policy of Imperial preference, has betrayed the interests of his country. For years past the country has condemned that policy. Even the Government till a very few years ago joined in the condemnation. So complicated and risky are the issues involved in high discriminating tariffs necessitated by Imperial preference that even a free country like Britain is most reluctant to discriminate against essential non-Empire customers. For a weak and subject country like India to expose itself to the dangers of retaliation by the countries adversely affected by preference would be the height of folly. But the so-called Indian Delegation is guilty of such heedlessness in making an agreement with Britain accepting the policy of preference to Britain.

SACRIFICED PRINCIPLES.

It is claimed in the Government of India's communication on the subject that "in concluding this agreement the Indian delegation have throughout kept before them two main principles, namely, the extension and the development of the export trade of India and the reservation of the protection enjoyed by certain Indian industries." There are certainly principles which the delegation ought to have followed and which it would have followed if it were responsible to the country. But being what it is, the delegation has sacrificed both the principles. It has got but little from Britain but has paid a heavy price for that little. Under the agreement India gets a 10 per cent. preference for certain exports to Britain. Such preference many of the exported articles would at any time get from Britain for the simple reason that they are either foodstuffs or raw materials which Britain needs to buy duty free in her own interests. Jute, rice, tea, groundnuts and several other such commodities are affected by the agreement. But these commodities are preferred by Britain, not out of regard for India, but in her own interests. Britain could have given some real relief to Indian cotton which is exposed to severe competition by America. But British politicians are too shrewd to bind their country definitely in this respect. All that has been done is to assure India that the British Government "would co-operate in any practical scheme agreed between the United Kingdom cotton industries and Indian growers for

promoting the greater use of Indian cotton in Lancashire, whether by research, propaganda or improved marketing." Here is an obvious reservation in the interests of Lancashire.

INDIA'S SURRENDER.

Contrary to the little that Britain gives to India with what is surrendered to her by an accommodating delegation. On numerous imported articles, against the use of which the country has directed the Swadeshi movement, Britain is to have a preference of 10 per cent. The preference being given either by increase of duties on foreign goods or by reduction of duties on United Kingdom goods. The reduction of duties on foreign goods is extremely difficult in the present circumstances when the Government have to rely much on Customs duties. If, therefore, an extra duty has to be levied on non-British foreign goods in addition to the present high duty of about 25 per cent. it will be a heavy charge on the consumer without any compensation, say, in the form of protection to Indian industries. It practically amounts to taxing the Indian people to help Britain dump her goods in India. Whatever reasons Sir Atul Chatterjee may have had for accepting this it would create an intolerable burden on India.

AN ALARMING DECISION.

The official communication assures the public that the proposed preference to Britain "does not extend to commodities to which (Indian) protective duties are applicable." It also states that just at present "no decision is possible as regards goods made of cotton, silk, and artificial silk until the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board on the cotton textile industry have been received and considered. Yet immediately after stating this the communication conveys the alarming news that "it has been agreed that when the decisions have been reached, the 10 per cent. preference will be extended to those goods with the exception of artificial silk yarn and articles on which protective duties will be imposed." At this point to the probable danger that the formality of the Tariff Board's enquiry over, Government may presume that several classes of British textiles are quite outside the sphere of Indian competition and that no protective duty against such goods, they may be given the 10 per cent. preference. That would be double injustice imposed upon India, even apart from the basic fact that India refuses to discuss Imperial preference in any form till she is free politically and economically.

CONSUMERS WILL NOT AGREE.

The Ottawa agreement cannot be enforced till it is endorsed by the Central Legislature. We are in no doubt whatever that the bulk of the elected members would summarily reject the agreement. But we cannot vouch for the nominated members and such of the communalists as may have been placated by the Communal Award. However, the consumers—the party that counts most—will not make it easy for Government to impose British goods upon them through the device of Imperial preference.

Nothing But Illusion True

We have become too accustomed to Sir Samuel Hoare's optimism to be surprised by his latest speech, which contains an entirely one-sided and perverted account of the state of things in India. We cannot conscientiously accuse him of ignorance, and the alternative conclusion is that whatever happens, he is determined to paint the situation in roseate lines knowing that he is speaking to people whose knowledge of things Indian is of the scantiest. His Lancashire audience was no doubt fully persuaded that everything is well with India and that there is nothing to worry about as long as he is at the helm. Everywhere there

are signs of improvement. The credit of the country has improved by two per cent and what more can they want? The nightmare of ordinance rule was not merely glossed over. Sir Samuel Hoare apparently made not the slightest reference to it. The facts that thousands of Indians have been sent to jail under the Ordinances and that numbers of newspapers have been suppressed and the rest severely restricted in their expression of criticism of the Government are evidently not of great consequence in Sir Samuel's estimation. At the moment of writing the Government of Bengal, not satisfied with all the repressive measures they have

taken have despatched seven battalions of soldiers to supplement the work of punitive Police, additional police and Military Police. Did Sir Samuel Hoare forget to mention this in his optimistic account of the situation or did he prefer to ignore it?

A RAKE'S PROGRESS.

"We took the only possible action in the face of the threats of a sectional and partisan organisation and made it clear from end to end of India that there is and can be only one Government." This would have been a great achievement if Sir Samuel and the British cabinet had succeeded in their aim of crushing the Congress, but they have not. It is a perversion of facts to speak of a political movement which has stirred the country, as it has not been stirred before, as "sectional and partisan." Not even a Tory Diehard can be excused for such a misrepresentation of the situation. Whatever the Government may have achieved in driving political agitation underground has been achieved at the cost of alienating not merely a sectional organisation but the whole country, and has involved them in a rake's progress of repression of which nobody can see the end. Sir Samuel Hoare may feel happy about it, but we can assure him that the feeling is not even shared in India by those who so light-heartedly instigated repression or those who with equal levity embarked upon it eight months ago.

AN AMAZING CLAIM.

Sir Samuel Hoare, being far removed from the realities, claimed that the "state of India is substantially sounder than twelve months ago, that law and order are being effectively restored and that the Government have carried out every undertaking to which they were pledged." What are the facts which this statement ignores? There is more discontent at present in India than at any time, owing to Sir Samuel Hoare's changed policy and the Communal Award. We are not inclined to say anything about law and order, but we must emphatically protest against his assertion that the Government have carried out every undertaking in face of the reversal of the Parliamentary Policy laid down in the White Paper. The pose of martyr in connection with the Communal Award does not well become either Sir Samuel Hoare or the Premier. The claim that they were pressed by all sections of opinion to make the Award is preposterous, but now that it has been made, not a single party in the country has a good word to say for the Premier's decision. It has created a bitterness and controversy in India that existed twelve months ago. But Sir Samuel seems to be sublimely ignorant of this. He asks "what better earnest can there be of our desire to smooth the way for constitutional changes?" If he thinks that the way has been made smooth, the kind of "constitutional changes" he contemplates, we must leave him to his illusions with respectful sympathy. "Dream on! There's nothing but illusion true!"

SUICIDAL POLICY

The "National" Government in Britain is evidently apprehensive of the success of its policy of coercing the Free State into submission through an economic blockade. Even at Ottawa conversations were proceeding between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Lemmas, a prominent member of the Free State Delegation to the Conference. Mr. MacDonald is reported to have made a secret journey to North Ireland while the Ottawa conversations continued and the "News Chronicle" is greatly incensed that the Premier, who had asked the Press not to give publicity to his visit, should have taken only the Tory journals into confidence about it at his return. The purpose of the Premier's visit remains shrouded in mystery but it is conceivable that any assurance of support to his policy he may have obtained from the political leaders in North Ireland, will have the slightest effect upon the Free State Government.

Meanwhile the British economic war against the Free State continues, much to the disadvantage of British industry and the British Treasury. The "New Statesman and Nation" points out in mail week that "the immediate results of the British Tariff have been exactly what anyone who understood the mind of Flannery O'Connell would have expected." Instead of Irish goods paying the 20 per cent. tax at English ports and so compensating for the loss of the Land Annuities, the boats are arriving at Liverpool empty of cargo. An examination of Anglo-Irish trade during the last fortnight suggests that the British Government will be lucky if it receives 15 per cent. of the revenue it anticipated when it imposed the duties. In its fatuous attempt to teach Mr. de Valera a lesson the British Government are only injuring their own interests.

WILL INDIA ACCEPT COMMUNAL AWARD?

British Government's Hopes And Apprehensions

(From Our Own Correspondent).

(By Air Mail).

LONDON, Aug. 13.

On Wednesday next, simultaneously in England and India, the British Cabinet's decision on the Indian communal problem will be made known, after a good deal of cogitation, communication and exchange of views between Simla and Whitehall. In the meantime, ground is well prepared to set out feelers to get support for the Government's decision, which in the main, will be in favour of the Muslims. The "Award" will placate the Muslims, though there is every reason to believe that the die-hard Muslims will not rally round it as quickly as Sir Samuel Hoare would desire. On the part of the press, editorials are appearing to prepare the British public to believe that the Government has performed a most arduous task in satisfying various political factions in India. A Fleet Street journal gives only one side of the Round Table Conference negotiations when it says: "Mr. Gandhi suggested that the Government should take its own solution for the communal problem and the British public is made to believe that 'Mr. MacDonald was very unwilling to take the burden of that task until every effort had been made to secure an agreed solution.'"

THE KEYSTONE.

It is further suggested that the whole future of Indian constitutional reform hinges on the decision that is to be announced in less than five days. Mahatma Gandhi told the Federal Structure Committee that if the British Government transferred political power to the hands of the Indian people, the communal problem would disappear automatically. But this is clean forgotten and

we are assured that the solution of the problem is the keystone of the constitutional arch; and for this reason Government have decided that even Wednesday's decision shall not be absolutely immune from revision.

APPREHENSIONS.

Side by side cables are appearing in the London papers to the effect that the Viceroy in consultation with Sir Samuel Hoare is anxious to clarify the Government position and suggests summoning a third session of the Round Table Conference if that would help the Indian liberals to continue co-operation in the further stages of constitutional reforms. At the same time the position is not quite encouraging either for Simla or Whitehall. The general feeling here is that the forthcoming decision on the communal problem will cause more irritation instead of satisfying the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Sikhs in the Punjab and the all-India Moulanas. The risk, however, is being taken as in the absence of the Award, the Government is being charged with running away from its responsibility and promise given on June 27. The dice is being thrown leaving it to "kismet" to turn the events as best as the "National" Government would wish for.

ASSURANCE AT OTTAWA.

When Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare are thus getting ready for India, their colleagues at Ottawa say that all is well with the Empire family trade. The first fruits of the tariff policy are contained in the report of the Monetary Committee, a brief summary of which appears in the

morning papers. A perusal of this document full of compromises shows how Empire statesmen are clever at indulging in pious platitudes. It will be remembered that this Committee has been in session ever since the Ottawa Show commenced two weeks ago. Nonetheless after continuous meetings of the Committee the statesmen have found it impossible to reach an agreement on any concrete proposals.

SHELVING REAL ISSUES.

The declaration of the Committee in favour of a general rise in wholesale prices is defended by the British delegation which has prevailed upon the other delegates to shelve every other matter for the coming world Economic Conference. But even at Ottawa meetings of the Committee the statesmen have found it impossible to reach an agreement on any concrete proposals. The declaration of the Committee in favour of a general rise in wholesale prices is defended by the British delegation which has prevailed upon the other delegates to shelve every other matter for the coming world Economic Conference. But even at Ottawa meetings of the Committee the statesmen have found it impossible to reach an agreement on any concrete proposals. The declaration of the Committee in favour of a general rise in wholesale prices is defended by the British delegation which has prevailed upon the other delegates to shelve every other matter for the coming world Economic Conference. But even at Ottawa meetings of the Committee the statesmen have found it impossible to reach an agreement on any concrete proposals.

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

Communalism For Women!

Indian women, it is gratifying to note are not satisfied with their division on communal basis, and there have been complaints against the Premier's award from a number of their leaders. If women want representation in the legislature, it is not for their particular interests, but to help the country's onward progress. How the Prime Minister came to make this decision is a mystery, for neither a single Provincial Franchise Committee nor any Government had made this foolish and entirely anti-national recommendation. As Mrs. Subbaroyan says, women wanted "special constituencies, where they could seek election as citizens and not as members of any particular community." The interests of all women in this country are one and indivisible, and their greatest good lies in emancipation and education. But there are some communalists of the type of Mr. Ghaznavi in the country who are shocked at the very idea of women sitting in the Council chambers along with men. But these are the very persons who are high in favour with Government.

Mr. Kelkar's 61st Birthday.

We hasten to felicitate Mr. N. C. Kelkar on his 61st birthday and wish him many happy returns of same. He, undoubtedly, holds a great position in the hearts of Maharashtrians by reason of his many services to them, and by reason also of his unique personality. Until the Lokmanya's death Mr. Kelkar was his devoted friend and political lieutenant. After his chief's death the mantle of leadership fell on his shoulders, but it was soon realised that Mr. Kelkar's politics were of the Moderate species and he soon drifted away from the Congress. But it is not our purpose to-day to go into his politics. As a Marathi writer, he stands head and shoulders above his contemporaries and he has created a name for himself by his many sided literary activities. His abstention from politics of the day has been a great loss to the country. The great quality which distinguished him, when he took active part in politics, was his fearlessness and he was never afraid of putting forward his own, frequently, unpopular views. He never was a respecter of persons and is always a formidable controversialist and opponent.

Toll Of Repression.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Home Member stated that 11,081 persons were arrested in the province in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement between January and June last. The Government could not possibly have over-estimated the arrests, but it is doubtful if the figure includes the numerous cases of prosecutions under the normal law, used against civil resisters. Government might have given figures for July also, so as to enable the House to judge to what extent, if any, the Civil Disobedience movement had been suppressed, as alleged by Sir Samuel Hoare. The most deplorable feature of the repressive regime in Bengal is that, between January and the middle of July, according to the Home Member's own admission, the Police opened fire in 16 instances to disperse crowds, and that as a result 13 persons were killed. This is an unenviable record and it may be worthwhile for Government to gauge the effect upon the sensitive people of Bengal of allowing frequent resort to this method of dispersal of crowds.

Technology In Bombay.

The Bombay University Senate is to be congratulated on having, at last, made a beginning in carrying out the recommendations of the Visvesvaraya Committee of 1930 to start a Technological Institute. The Senate has, for the present decided to provide instruction only in Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. But even this modest scheme will cost over Rs. 5 lakhs to cover capital expenditure on the Institute and recurring expenditure during the current year. It will need a great deal more to maintain a full-fledged Institute worthy of an industrial city like Bombay. We trust that Government will give the new Institute all the financial and other assistance that it needs. The industrial magnates of the City and the Presidency also owe a special duty to the Institute as they will be directly benefited by the students trained there. The University should take the initiative in collecting enough funds to safeguard the efficient conduct and due expansion of its new venture.

AWARD CONDEMNED

Nationalist Muslim's View

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sr.—Permit me the hospitality of your columns to give expression to my feelings of dissatisfaction with the Premier's award and thus to join in the chorus of countrywide condemnation. I feel, I owe it a duty to my community in particular and to the public in general to remove any false impression in view of the fact that some Muslims here are so jubilant over it. I write to assure the public that we do not all share their same high feelings of ecstasy. There is a substantial body of Muslim opinion here, which unreservedly condemns the award in so far that it seeks to perpetuate communalism in the body politics of the Indian nation and is a flagrant denial of the principles of democracy. Together a group of nominees at a Round Table Conference and on their expected failure to arrive at an amicable settlement, to impose this monstrous scheme with a feeling of injured innocence is surely a masterpiece of British diplomacy.—Yours, etc.,

KAMARALI
Ganeshkhind Road, Poona
August 19.

DANGER OF NAKED LAMP

Woman Fatally Burnt

BOMBAY, Sunday. In trying to kill bugs, one Baloo, an old labourer was innocently the cause of the death of his daughter, due to burns. Lakshmbai Ganpat, a 30-year old woman was living with her father at Kamatipura. On the night of June 6, when Baloo and his daughter Lakshmbai were lying in the same room at Kamatipura, the old man got up in the dead of night, as he was being troubled by bugs. He lighted a naked kerosene lamp, and started a close search for bugs. While he was killing the bugs one after another, he was careless about the lamp which slipped from his hands, and the sari of his daughter, sleeping nearby caught fire, and she received first and second degree burns all over the body. She was removed to the Congress Free Hospital where she was detained for treatment and discharged on August 14. She died this morning at 5 at her house.

Tipsy-Cake

"The Ottawa Conference is generally hailed by the London papers this morning as a 'complete success'."—Reuter. and later on it says, "The Liberal and Labour Press is disgruntled."

That's the great feature of a "national" Government. What Liberals and Labour think about its achievements doesn't count.

But, anyway, our prediction in the last issue has come true, as our predictions always do. There will be "closer inter-imperial relations in future" and as Mr. "Jimmy" Thomas says everybody is signing agreements which will find Great Britain still more closely with our Dominions and Colonies overseas. Its really too bad of Labour organs to come butting in with gloomy remarks about increased food prices.

Sir Malcolm Hailey has constituted himself the chief poster of the new constitution that is coming some day. "They will involve," he says, "the grant of power—new and undreamt of power to that class which can grasp it." There's no doubt about who will be in a position to grasp it.

But he gets us guessing as to what sort of power is coming. Every kind of power has been included in the dreams of India. What is this new power that we haven't even dreamt of yet. But, we forgot. We never dreamt of power for a class.

"If we may repeat a truism, without agreement on popular representation, which is the basis of all democratic institutions, self-government in India is impossible."—"Illustrated Weekly." Yes, you may be all means! And please keep it up. It'll be a welcome change.

And this particular truism is what we have been dining in your ears for donkey's ears.

"Get the law altered and then prisoners will be kept in palaces." This what is described as a "smart retort" in Court. In court perhaps it was, anywhere else it would have been considered rather silly.

We regret to say that the Executive Committee of the Advance India League of Ahmednagar District is not altogether pleased with the Communal Award.

But don't be alarmed. It disapproves of dividing communities into various water-tight compartments.

"Yet before accusing the British Government of partiality and preferential treatment to any particular communities, the League feels that the blame primarily lies at the doors of the members of the R. T. Conference." So the League's loyal heart is still sound.

Even the "Statesman" is doubtful about this move of "roops to Bengal. It confesses to some doubts as to how infantry, either British or Indian, will succeed in coping with what is essentially an underground movement. It seems to us quite easy. The troops will be kept in "dug-outs" with the usual bomb-proof protections.

A gossip writer in a contemporary—yes, Bord Bunder again. If you must know—laments that Simla is rapidly losing its attraction for the scandal-monger. That's a pity! There will be nothing to redeem it from complete and devastating boredom.

The aforesaid gossip writer, who rejoices in the name of Suzanne—"Simla Susie", we might call her—thinks it surprising, because, she says naively, its such an easy thing to invent a scandal and "one's traces can be so easily covered."

But not only in the Hill. Don't we know it here in Bombay? If Simla is hard up we could gladly part with a few of our scandal-mongers. They beat the world.

Susie thinks it is due to the ten per cent. cut.

Has it really cut out all the zest for the mild little flutter of the heart, the surreptitious meetings round Jakk and the Lady Mile? It is certainly looks like it; people are so serious-minded now, they will never get used to this cut, in fact they all believe that it must be restored.

Well, this certainly puts a new aspect on the question of the cut. It should be brought to the notice of the Cabinet or the Assembly or whoever is to decide the matter. Its too bad to rob these Simla love birds of their little heart flutters. The taxpayer will never stand for it.

Simla Susie's signing for a Scandal Suffering Susie should be Satisfied.

MUSLIMS AND THE AWARD

Why Their Demand For Publication Of Full Decision Cannot Be Granted

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The Working Committees of both the Hindu Mahasabha and the all-India Muslim Conference are meeting in Delhi during the week-end and by the time these lines are in print they will have passed resolutions expressing their attitude towards the Communal Award.

The Committee of the Mahasabha it may be taken for granted will have no good word for the Award. Their resolution is bound to take the form of an all-round condemnation. But the full policy of the Sabha will probably not be formulated until the full session which is to be held in Delhi in the last week of September.

In the meantime water will have passed under the bridge. Dr. Moonje will have arrived on his mission of peace and compromise from Whitehall with an invitation to the Mahasabha to surrender the position on the lines indicated in the astonishing report which he sent to the Sabha from London a few weeks ago. Negotiations will have been going on in Simla between various leaders under the benevolent patronage of the Viceroy—in a strictly unofficial capacity—with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others on the one side and Sir Fazl Hussain, Sir Ali Imam and possibly Sir Mahomed Iqbal among those on the other.

NO CHANCE OF IT.

What will be the outcome of these discussions I do not claim to be able to predict. Sir Tej Bahadur, Sir Chimanlal and Sir Ali Imam have already declared that the Award should not be an obstacle in the way of further stages in the progress towards "genuine self-government" and what further sacrifices they are capable of in their extreme anxiety to reach the coveted goal, or at any rate the next stage of discussion in London, I am unable to say. Sir Fazl Hussain has purposely kept himself out of any responsibility for the Award and his hands are free. Sir Mahomed Iqbal is under contract, so to speak, to make the Mussalmans accept the Award as it is. I doubt very much whether he would care to face the task of trying to persuade them to accept anything less.

But of one thing I am not in any doubt at all. It will never be possible to persuade the all-India Hindu Mahasabha or the Hindus of Bengal or the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab to accept the Award as it stands or any tinkering modification of it. The gentlemen who are going to meet this week in Simla are under the impression that they can bring about a pact on such lines

they are gravely deluded. It may be unfortunate but it is true.

MUSLIM DISSATISFACTION

The most notable feature of the situation is the expressions of dissatisfaction with the Award that are coming from Muslims all over the country. The general feeling is strongly reflected in the telegram from the A. P. correspondent in Delhi reporting the discussions that have taken place in the Working Committee of the all-India Muslim Conference. The members expressed dissatisfaction at the failure to grant a statutory majority for Mussalmans in Bengal and the Punjab and "the high weightage to Hindus in the Frontier."

Afterwards we are told that discussion became more favourable to the Award and "it is very likely Government will be assured of Muslim co-operation in working the future constitution of India." Evidently the persuasions of the poet were taking effect, but not so far as to prevent talk of a threat of non-cooperation in case the Government does not decide forthwith with the question of Muslim representation in the Central Legislature, does not make an unequivocal announcement of the separation of Sind and does not concede the principle of granting residuary powers to the Provinces.

DEMANDS REFUSED.

I can assure the members of the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference that there is no likelihood whatever of any announcement on these points being made forthwith or for some time to come. And I will tell them why. It will be remembered that on July 22nd, I published in the "Bombay Chronicle" a forecast of the Premier's Award, which was amplified by a further forecast a week later. So far as the question of electorates and representation in legislatures (provincial) is concerned that forecast has proved in the essential features to be accurate. But the published official Award leaves the majority of the Muslim demands unsatisfied.

"CHRONICLE" FORECASTS AND AFTER.

In the forecast published in the "Chronicle" on July 22nd, it was shown that certain demands in the 14 points to which great importance is attached by the Muslim Communalists were to be refused. These were, (1) Residuary powers in the provinces; (2) Uniform autonomy for all the provinces; (3) Separation of Sind; (4) Provision in the constitution for adequate share in all the services and self-governing bodies; (5) Adequate safeguards for the protection and promotion of Muslim culture, education, language,

religion etc; (6) Fixed proportion of one-third Muslims in Central Legislature.

The publication of these forecasts immediately led to an outbreak of excited discussion all over the country and created a ferment in the Punjab, of which the Government of India took due note.

SIMLA AND WHITEHALL.

From July 27th to August 7th there was an active correspondence by cable between Simla and Whitehall.

It was urged upon the Cabinet from Simla that the immediate publication of the award on all points would tie the hands of the Cabinet and it would be impossible to explore further possibilities of communal balances in the constitution which are inevitably necessary for safeguarding administrative tranquility, and it was particularly represented that a declaration regarding a convention for a fixed proportion of Muslims in the Central Legislature would be compromising the policy of the Government in the near future.

"TO BE KEPT ON QUI VIVE".

Mussalmans, it was held, should be kept on the "qui vive" regarding the rest of the demands—other than those concerning electorates and representation in provincial legislatures—in order to secure their co-operation and loyalty; and at the same time, it should be left open to Hindus to enter into an understanding and co-operation with the administration by the non-publication at the present time of any decision on Central representation and Cabinet participation.

It was felt in Simla and pressed upon Whitehall that Hindu leaders might be persuaded to support Provincial Autonomy with a guarantee of ultimate Central Responsibility if they could be assured that Government had no intention of conceding every Muslim demand. At the same time, that possibility might be kept alive in case of the Hindu attitude proving adamant.

WHITEHALL'S DILEMMA.

Whitehall was thus faced with the dilemma that the refusal on the one hand of all the important Muslim demands mentioned above might have the most serious repercussions on the Muslim community, while, on the other hand, the wisdom of flouting the entire Hindu community by a concession to all or certain of the Muslim demands was considered by Simla to be highly questionable, not merely from the viewpoint of a peaceful India but from the viewpoint also of high Imperial policy.

The recommendation of Simla that certain essential points, such as the introduction of the communal principle in the Central and Provincial cabinets and others mentioned above should be left over until after the concrete proposals of the Secretary of State are laid before Parliament was therefore accepted by Whitehall.

SEVEN PARAS DELETED

As a result seven paragraphs were deleted from the original document on which the "Chronicle" forecast was based, after it had been finally approved by Mr. MacDonald, shown to Mr. Baldwin and initiated by him before his departure for Ottawa. It was understood between the Premier and Mr. Baldwin that the former could make discretionary changes after consulting Lords Jankey and Irwin, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Oliver Stanley and these Cabinet members all agreed to the changes I have mentioned.

Mussalmans who are anxious to press for an immediate announcement of the Government's decision on the rest of the award will thus realise that there is little likelihood of this request being satisfied. They will have to wait at least until the Secretary of State's announcement regarding the constitutional proposals is published, which I understand will be in the last week of September. And it is impossible to say how long they will have to wait after that.

WILL INDIA ACCEPT COMMUNAL AWARD?

(Continued from page 6.)

country." Great uncertainty, therefore, prevails as to the outcome of the present British-Canada discussions. Canadian experts all these days have been considering their reply to British counter proposals.

MR. BENNETT'S DEMAND.

Mr. Bennett is apparently determined to maintain his attitude that Britain must be the greatest giver, while the latter takes the view that the Canadian offer is not valuable enough to satisfy food-taxes.

Thus Britain and Canada are in open conflict, each finding it impossible to agree on what to offer the other. Criticism Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, the "Daily Express" emphasises that from the moment the Conference opened the Canadian Premier, with absolute sincerity, has advanced the practical Empire plan of trade co-operation and it is disgraceful that he should have been made the target of ignorant attacks in the Government Press of this country while he has been discharging this splendid duty.

ANGLO-IRISH PEACE TALKS

Fleet Street is now diverting the attention of the British Public from the real issues at Ottawa to sensational stories about the arrest of an alleged Sinn Féin leader, who is said to have attempted the life of the Dominion Secretary. We are also provided with the exciting news about Irish peace talks across the Atlantic between Lord Halifax and the deputies of Mr. De Valera now at the Conference. It is suggested that the peace talks have been going on for the last fortnight. They are useful talks and have been reported to Mr. De Valera and whether anything practical comes out of them depends entirely on the President of the Free State.

Though a section of the press contends that Lord Halifax is the moving spirit of these talks, there is also a strong belief that the chief exchanges have been between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Le-mass, who is the strong man of the Irish delegation. One unofficial suggestion not likely to come to anything is that the head of the South African delegation should be chairman of an arbitration tribunal to adjudicate in the present land annuities dispute.

MACDONALD'S SECRET VISIT.

Added to these inspired propaganda cables we are also taken into confidence about the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Ireland. For two days, almost all papers gave wide publicity to Mr. MacDonald's "secret" visit to the north of Ireland, despite his wish that the Press should not give publicity to this visit. The only paper that has raised an angry protest against Mr. MacDonald's effort to hide his visit to that country has been the "News-Chronicle" which cannot help thinking that these secret visits are a great mistake on the part of a Prime Minister, however, much in need of a holiday he may be, and, however, naturally anxious to avoid tiresome publicity. "It was always clear that the secrecy could not be maintained," opines the "News-Chronicle," and it was no less certain that when it was revealed the mere fact that it had been kept secret was bound to give the visit in the public's eyes an exaggerated and even a sinister significance." Criticising the Prime Minister's part in asking the Press to placate his wishes, the same paper says that "the methods adopted by Mr. MacDonald to ensure secrecy seem to us if possible more ill-advised than the secrecy itself. The news in question was received in this and other newspapers but it was not published in obedience to a pledge extracted from all of them by the Prime Minister himself that they would not publish this piece of information until authorised to do so. Mr. MacDonald assured them that he would himself release the information if necessary. He desired them in the meanwhile to publish nothing on the subject, not even if the Irish papers did. This pledge certain newspapers observed strictly but those which published it obtained Mr. MacDonald's authority to publish the facts. More newspapers than the "News-Chronicle" will be surprised and discouraged that after exacting this promise from the Press in general, and observing that it was being loyally kept, the Prime Minister should have thought it right on his part to give exclusive information on the point to Tory organs."

MISS BHIKHAJI PALAMKOTE'S DISTINCTION

Made Life Member By Trinity College Of Music

FIRST INDIAN AMONG WORLD'S 50 MUSICIANS

Miss Bhikhaji Linjibhai Palamkote, the well-known Parsi musician, who has had to her credit experience of teaching Western music for the last 42 years, has lately been enrolled as Life Academic Member by the Trinity College of Music.

It may be mentioned here that there are only fifty musicians in the world who have been made Life Members of this famous College. No Indian of either sex has been made a Life Member so far, and this unique distinction won by an Indian, and that too by a lady, will be hailed with delight by all lovers of music in India.

Miss Bhikhaji Palamkote was a member of the College for the last 20 years, and now the College has appreciated her services in the cause of divine art to which she is still devoted at the advanced age of 66, by making her one of the Life Members of the Academy.

Miss Bhikhaji Palamkote, it will be remembered, has done useful public services by the aid of the divine art by arranging several musical concerts, and has raised sums of Rs. 34,000 which have been handed over to charitable institutions.

DEATH OF MR. K. K. SANTOK

Well-Known Bombay Advocate

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Kharshidji Kavasji Sunkote, on Sunday at 7 p.m., at his residence at Pailoni, House, New Charni Road, Bombay, due to heart-failure. Mr. Kharshidji was the senior of the Sunkote Brothers, the two well-known pleaders of the Small Causes Court. He was an advocate of long standing, and was well-known among the business community and litigants who had to figure often in the Small Causes Court, where he had a brilliant career.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

sion's recommendations to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. and sell India's silver are now every where recognised to be unsound, because based on false premises. The stubbornness of the Government of India, who, in spite of all criticism, continue to cling to their 1s. 6d. rupee as though India's life depended on it, whereas India's life is steadily ebbing away under its strangling influence, is the despair of the well-informed.

"Let India's foreign exchange adjust itself to the point where India's surplus products can pass into consumption overseas. 'A lower valued rupee' (in terms of Britain's paper pound) would not only enable exports to move and imports to respond, but it would counter effectively the unfair stimulus of the lower valued Japanese Yen."

THE WARNING.
The President of the East India Cotton Association also deplored the ruinous policy of sticking to the 18d. paper pound, even when the pound was off-gold. At its general meeting in October 1931, he said:

"The magnitude of the misfortune of the people of this country could well be imagined than described, when we see that within the last two years, we have had the enhancement of taxes three times, yet, the Budget is still miles away from being balanced than it was two years ago. And furthermore the Government could not borrow sufficient money even at 7-1/4 per cent. rate of interest to meet their ways and means position. Therefore with the divorce of the pound from gold, even the Government of India heaved a sigh of relief and it immediately came out with the Ordinance that they were throwing off their responsibility of maintaining rupee under the Act of 1927, which was a wretched inheritance to Sir George Schuster, the demi-god at Whitehall. (India Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare), who had hardly occupied the Gadi for 34 1/2 weeks decided that the rupee must sink, and forthwith with the sterling devalued the Rupee. Make it 15 pence if not a shilling, and improve the position of the Indian masses. By raising the buying power of the Indian masses, and relieving their load of debt, by about 20 per cent, you benefit not only the humanity of India, but indirectly the British industries."

DEVALUATE THE RUPEE

SURE REMEDY TO SAVE THE RYOT

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

A great deal of comment is made in this country about Japanese competition, and about her large imports of cotton goods, which, it is said, Japan has been dumping into India, as a result of the depreciation in the exchange value of the Yen. England, by renouncing the Gold Standard, has depreciated her pound sterling in the foreign markets. Japan, another manufacturing country, has followed the example of Britain, in going off the Gold Standard and depreciating the Yen. What is wrong in that—if there was nothing wrong in Britain's move?

How should India fight this double foreign competition? India's agriculture and industries can best be protected by following the example of these countries, and depreciating her Rupee Exchange. A 15d. Rupee would give India about 20 per cent. protection against all foreign imports; not only that, it would raise the purchasing power of her people by about 20 per cent—an enormous benefit in these hard times."

The Textile Tariff Board, now sitting in Bombay, has been asked by the Government to consider, whether any further tariff protection against Non-British countries is necessary or desirable. It should be noted that more than 90 per cent. of the cotton piece goods imported into India come from Britain or Japan. So, if British cotton-goods are meant to be protected, the tariffs that may be proposed, will mostly hit Japan.

The other result will be that Lancashire will get an undue protection against Japan in the Indian market, which means in effect, pure and simple Imperial Preference in India for British goods. This measure, if put into force, will hit Japan which is an important buyer of India's raw materials. This measure of Imperial Preference is sure to benefit the British manufacturers at the cost of the Indian "ryots".

JAPAN'S THREAT.

Japan buys from India about 1,600,000 cotton bales, valued at Rs. 16 crores, out of the present low rates, out of the total Indian exports of about 4,000,000 bales. The conference of commercial associations of Japan, which recently met at Osaka, has informed the Government of India by cable that if the

Indian Government raise their tariff walls to such an extent as to exclude the Japanese cotton goods, Japan would boycott Indian cotton.

This "boycott" threat of India's cotton by Japan is not to be taken lightly, because, if it materialises, about a million cotton cultivators in India will be hit hard. According to official statistics, 23 million acres are annually devoted to cotton cultivation in India. By losing a customer, buying 40 per cent. of her cotton exports and with no hope of absorbing that huge consumption by Indian cotton mills, the demoralisation in Indian cotton prices and the resultant distress to Indian ryots, who grow cotton, can be better imagined than described.

Britain buys less from and sells more to India, whereas Japan sells less and buys more from India, year after year. Hence, penalising Japan would certainly be disastrous to India.

Even in times of heavy trade depression such as those of 1930-31, Japan bought from India goods worth 23.7 crores of rupees, while selling goods to India worth only 14.5 crores of rupees.

SURE REMEDY.

The depreciation of Rupee exchange is the surest and best remedy to counter Japan's exports. It would raise the buying power of the masses of India.

Sir M. de P. Webb (many years president of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce) wrote to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on July 13, last:

"May I suggest—and I have had over thirty years experience of Indian trade, currency, and financial matters,—that the best way to meet this danger is to concentrate an attack on the noxious overvalued rupee."

"The Hilton-Young Commis-

(Continued in column 5.)

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WAZIR ALI'S HIGHEST SCORE OF TOUR

178 Runs With 13 Boundaries

INDIAN'S 348 FOR 6

Wazir Ali hit up 178, highest score of the tour and also the highest individual score against Leicestershire in county cricket. He hit 13 times to the boundary making 52 runs.

LONDON, Aug. 20. The following are the details of the play between the Indian team and Leicestershire which began on Saturday.

Following the team interval Indians put on 87 runs for loss of 3 more wickets. Wazir Ali for the fourth wicket was clean-bowled by Smith for 24 and the same bowler also dismissed Amarsingh for 14. Wazir Ali completed 178 before catch by Corral off Armstrong disposed of him.

Scoring mostly through cuts, he was 20 minutes over 5 hours at the wicket and made his highest score of the tour and also the highest individual total put up against Leicestershire, 52 of his runs came in boundaries.

There was slight rain at six o'clock and light became so bad that play had to be stopped. Palla and Lal Singh were not out with 25 and 3 respectively and the total was 348 for 6 wickets.

INDIA'S FIRST INNINGS.

Wazir Ali c Corral b Armstrong 178
Amarsingh b Smith 24
Nacomal run out 63
Colah run out 16
Naidu c Smith b Astill 16
Palla (not out) 25
Lal Singh (not out) 3

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Three Ludhiana Men On Trial

NAGPUR, Aug. 21. Three persons, Mulraj, Saindas and Badriprasad, from Ludhiana, are being prosecuted in the court of Mr. Laxmi Narayan, Magistrate, First Class, on a charge of cheating.

It is alleged that the accused opened a loan office in the name of the Punjab Commercial Banking Co. in the month of April 1931, and obtained about Rs. 2,200 from several persons on the pretext of advancing them loans on easy terms. It was also given out that their head office was in Ludhiana in the Punjab.

When the demand for the promised loans became pressing a loan was given to only one person and then the accused bolted away. Pratap Singh, an Inspector of the C. I. D., after investigations arrested Saindas at Ludhiana and on a statement made by him Mulraj was taken into custody at Bilaspur, while Badriprasad, surrendered to the police when he learnt that a proclamation had been issued against him.

In the trial court over 300 exhibits have been filed. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

Extras 9
Total 348 for 6 wickets at the close 343

—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, August 20. The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day.

LANCASHIRE vs. SOMERSET: Somerset 157; (Booth 5 for 51); Lancashire 80 for 1 wicket.

MIDDLESEX vs. KENT: Kent 277; (Chapman 69; Hardinge 63); Middlesex 100 for 7.

SURREY vs. YORKSHIRE: Surrey 231; (Hobbs 90; Bowes 4 for 36); Yorkshire 40 for no loss.

ESSEX vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Gloucestershire 149; (Goddard 71; Nichols 4 for 54; Farnes 5 for 49); Essex 248 for 6; (Pope 58; O'Connor 54).

HAMPSHIRE vs. GLAMORGAN: Hampshire 341 for 8; (Brown 128; Potchary 53; Royes 50 not out).

SUSSEX vs. WARWICKSHIRE: Warwickshire 330; (Parsons 104; Kilner 56; Tate 4 for 57; James Langridge 4 for 20); Sussex 18 for 1.

DERBYSHIRE vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Derbyshire 188 for 3; (Smith 71 not out; Worthington 55 not out).

NOTTS vs. WORCESTERSHIRE: Worcestershire 122; (Larwood 6 for 47); Notts 236 for 2; (Keeton 128;—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOT BALL

LONDON, August 20. The following are the results of the football matches played in the first division of the Scottish League, to-day:—

Aberdeen 1, Motherwell 1; Clyde 4, East Stirling 3; Falkirk 2, St. Mirren 3; Hamilton 1, Celtic 1; Hearts 4, Airdrieonians 0; Kilmar-nock 6, Third Lanark 0; Morton 2, Cowdenbeath 2; Queen's Park 2, Dundee 0; Rangers 4, Ayr 1; St. Johnstone 2, Partick 1.—Reuter's Special.

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HANDY ANNUAL OF HISTORIC ERROR

Exploded Myth Creeps Into Convocation Address

G. K. N. writes:—

The error that Khalifa Omar I burnt the Alexandrian Library is an "old story". It is a hardy anachronism in certain circles with a subconscious bias against early Islam. Sir C. V. Raman may not have thought of politics while referring to the exploded myth in his Convocation Address; but that the Arabs burnt the Alexandrian Library and thereby treasure something of the pre-Islamic Iranian lore, is an invention which has, "inter alia" fed extreme anti-Arabism for ages.

Many Christian writers have availed themselves of the fiction as a matter of course. The fact is as pointed out by von Krenner in an essay which I translated many years ago at the request of Behramji Malabari, and as supported by the late Maulana Shibli, at the time Omar I reached Alexandria there was no Library, Greek or Chinese, to destroy! The error will continue to be repeated every time casual students of history discourse on advancement of learning.

Like the ascription to Napoleon of the globe that the British are a nation of shop-keepers and the alleged repudiation of Zoroastrian "fire-worship" by Firdausi, the burning of the Alexandrian Library by the Arabs will die hard.

DOUMER MURDER

Appeal Of Gougouloff Dismissed

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The appeal of Gougouloff against the sentence of death for assassination of President Doumer has been rejected by the Court of Cassation.—Reuter.

Name" (IV, 358 Mohl's edition.) To Mr. M. N. Kuka, a gentleman as good a Zoroastrian as a scholar, belongs the credit of proving that the verses in the "Shah Name" denying "fire-worship" are late, clumsy and palpable interpolations confined to certain "Mass".

Of course, the observation about the English was not made by the French conqueror but by the British economist, Adam Smith. As Gibbon pointed it out long ago (Volume III, p. 508) the alleged atrocity of Omar "is repugnant to the sound and orthodox conception of the Mohammedan casuists; they expressly declare, that the religious books of the Jews and Christians, which are acquired by the right of war, should never be committed to the flames; and that the works of profane science, historians or poets, physicians or philosophers, may be lawfully applied to the use of the faithful.

And as for Firdausi he positively refers to the Zoroastrians as "fire-worshippers" in his "Shah

FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

People Must Change Their Habits

IGNORANCE AND NEGLIGENCE

The eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, was opened at University College, London.

Sir Arthur Robinson, Secretary to the Ministry of Health, in opening the conference, said the battle against disease went slowly; progress sometimes seemed fickle and uncertain, but in this particular sphere one hoped that with vigorous action on the part of those fighting it, the enemy was on the retreat. The object was to keep the enemy on the retreat, and to look forward to the time when tuberculosis would be largely a thing of the past in this country, as had been the case with other diseases. They were now the position of having tuberculosis schemes in every area in the country, which could never have been brought into force without having a strong body of public opinion behind them. He worked inside a Government office, and was supposed to be impervious to the blasts of public opinion. That was really untrue. (Laughter.) If they worked inside the Ministry of Health the first thing they understood was that what had got to happen at the beginning of the time was the education of the public. The basis of democracy was that if they told the people the facts, the people would do the right thing.

(1) DISEASE OF IGNORANCE. Very much had been done, but very much was required to be done, and at the present time vigorous and sustained effort on the part of non-official associations was more than ever essential. Whatever might be the development of State services in this country, he could never see a time when the country would be able to do without the powerful assistance of voluntary associations and workers. The public had got to understand that tuberculosis was largely a disease of ignorance. People must learn of the facilities available for its diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. R. A. Young, physician at the Brompton and Middlesex Hospitals, told the conference how the wife of Robert Koch, who 50 years ago discovered the microbe causing tuberculosis, saved to him a microscope out of her

housekeeping allowance. The microscope was then an expensive luxury, though an absolutely essential piece of apparatus. Koch's salary was small, but Frau Koch saved enough from her meagre housekeeping allowance to give her husband this vitally necessary gift on his twenty-eighth birthday. This was surely one of the most fruitful of presents and had laid the world at large under a debt to this competent and self-denying woman.

MARRIAGE A PROTECTION. The increase of pulmonary tuberculosis among young women and its causes were discussed at the afternoon session in a debate on the Protection from Tuberculosis of the Young Adult.

Dr. N. D. Bardswell, Principal Assistant Medical Officer, L.C.C. Public Health Department, stated that the increase in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis among young women at ages 15-20 and 20-25 was practically limited to the unmarried. There would seem, therefore, to be a protective factor in marriage. It seemed to be more than coincidence that the average should have first been noticed in 1901 and become more marked since—a period which had seen the emancipation of women and a profound change in their social habits following their entry into competitive wage-earning life. It was common enough to elicit histories of one or other, or several, of the following unfavourable features of the everyday life of young women so affected:—

(1) Varying degree of fatigue over a long period consequent upon the nature of the employment or the conditions under which it was followed. A contributory element to fatigue was in many cases, a long journey to and from home in all weathers in overcrowded tubes and omnibuses.

(2) Want of rest and late hour to bed, 11 p.m. or so, most commonly the result of recreation such as the pictures or dancing at the end of a long day's work but not infrequently due to evening and night work, reading for examinations, night classes, or helping in the home.

(3) Neglected colds.

(4) Unsatisfactory meals: often a poor breakfast owing to late

getting up and a cheap but inadequate luncheon, sometimes referred to as the "bean and bun lunch." Clerks, shorthand-writers, cashiers, shop assistants, etc., were as prone to break down with pulmonary tuberculosis, as the young factory workers, machinists, and others engaged in the poorly paid trades. Speaking without statistical authority, he would say that in London waitresses and machinists supplied more than their proportionate share of adolescent cases of the disease. That the young married woman in London did not break down as did the unmarried worker of the same age was he imagined, proof of the advantage gained by removed, from the ranks of wage-earners.

WORK AND SOCIAL LIFE.

He would attribute the increased incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis among young women to the strain and stress of competitive wage-earning and the associated changes in their social life as compared with 25 years ago, at a time when physically they were unfitted for it. Not that the changes did not include features favourable to better health—for instance, more reasonable clothing and an increased cut of the open air, such as the open window and what was known as "hiking." But for these the incidence of tuberculosis might well be worse than it was.

The means by which he would hope to protect young adults need no elaboration. He would seek to eliminate from the lives of the wage-earners the unfavourable factors named. This would not be easy, as the rules were incidental to the wide interest of life enjoyed by young people to-day which they would not give up at any price. They were not disposed to surrender the measure of independence they had gained.

Dr. F. J. H. Coultis said that industrial conditions, and particularly the entry of a larger proportion of females into industrial life, had been seriously considered as tending to increase young adult tuberculosis. A change in habits had also been invoked, particularly to explain the increase in females—more smoking, the cocktail habit, insufficient clothing, and the greater restlessness of young people in search of excitement. Against this view he set the fact that, on the whole, young people led a more healthy, open-air life, were better fed, generally more sensibly clad than heretofore.

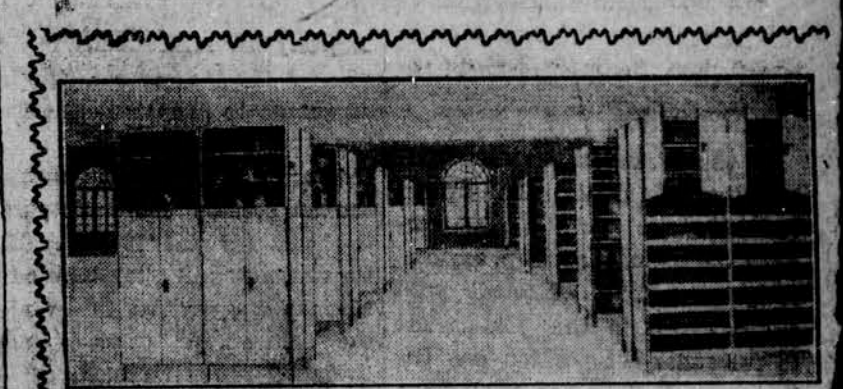
He strongly inclined to the opinion that, to a considerable extent, the recent relative increase of pulmonary tuberculosis in young adult age without previously having acquired tuberculosis infection. It would appear that the success which had already rewarded



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ed their efforts to reduce the total amount of tuberculous infection in the community had resulted in a smaller proportion of the population securing protection in childhood, so that they had to face the hazards of adolescent life with no acquired immunity.

Alleged Assailant Of Bobb Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

It is reported that the police have arrested a Muslim youth employed in the Naini Jail in connection with the murderous assault recently made on Mr. R. B. Bobb of the "Pioneer", who has now nearly recovered from his injuries. A chopper is said to have been found in the youth's house and also a bag like that described by Mr. Bobb's companion at the time of the assault.—A. P.

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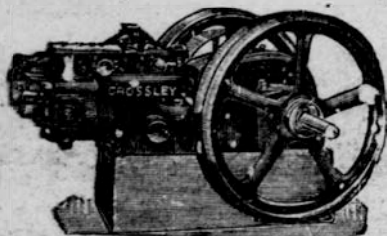
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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Aug. 19.

MONEY.

The outstanding feature of the week was the successful conclusion of the new rupee loan which was over-subscribed within four hours after opening. Large applications in cash for the New Loan created very tight money conditions on Wednesday, when the subscription list was opened. Call funds were in demand at over 4 per cent and it is reported that many banks resorted to the Imperial Bank for short-term advances at bank rate. Towards the close of the week, however, rates fell back and call funds were available at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. The partial allotment of 50 per cent to subscribers in cash to the new loan, large treasury bill maturities amounting to about Rs. 411 lacs and the sale of sterling to Government, which placed additional funds on the market were the factors accounting for cheaper money towards the close. It may be noted that between now and upto the end of the month treasury bill maturities aggregate about Rs. 750 lacs. But it seems likely that Government will not resume the sale of treasury bills immediately since their balance at the bank, which already stands at about Rs. 14 crores may be further augmented to the extent of about Rs. 5 crores the amount of cash subscriptions to the new rupee loan. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows a fall of Rs. 127.97 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent two to three months 2 per cent and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 12th instant shows an increase of Rs. 92.35 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 26,95,77,000 as compared with Rs. 21.71 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 34.43, an increase of 1.46 per cent over last week. Loans show a small increase of 1.25 lacs, while Cash credits and inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 67.16 lacs and by Rs. 28.02 lacs respectively. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 98.66 lacs to Rs. 14.55 crores, while other deposits show a rise of Rs. 31.57 lacs to Rs. 62.66 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The New Rupee Loan was the dominating factor in the gilt-edged market this week, though weakness in India sterling stocks in London during the latter part of the week marred to a certain extent the otherwise favourable trend prevailing in this market. The drop in prices in London was serious and unexpected, specially after the announcement of the great success achieved in the conversion scheme of over £2000 million. 5 per cent. War Loan and consequently its reaction on the local market was depressing. 3-1/2 per cent. paper declined from Rs. 69-15 to Rs. 68-12, but improved and closes at Rs. 68-15. The volume of turnover was large in this as well as in other scrips, business in the New Loan was done at four annas over the issue price. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan

after improving to Rs. 105-3, closed at Rs. 105-1. 1933 and 1935 loans finished at Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 100-4 and 1939-44 loan at Rs. 98-2. 6 per cent. 1932 bonds were placed at Rs. 100-5 and 1933-36 at Rs. 102. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan kept steady at Rs. 105-11 and Treasury bonds at Rs. 104-10. 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 Loan improved to Rs. 101-14. 4 per cent. 1930-70 loan after advancing to Rs. 79-10 closed at Rs. 79-9 and 1934-37 loan showed no change at Rs. 95-10. 4-1/2 per cent loan due 1955-60 maintained the level of Rs. 90-2 and 1934 bonds of Rs. 99-8.

NEW LOAN.

A press communique of the 18th instant states that the total subscriptions to the Government of India 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan were approximately as follows:—

In cash Rs. 9.43 crores.
By tender of 1933 Bonds Rs. 10.41 crores.

By tender of 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 10.19 crores.

Total Rs. 30.03 crores.
Cash applications for Rs. 5000 nominal and under will be allotted in full. Other cash applications will be allotted 50 per cent, subject to a minimum allotment of Rs. 5000 in each case.

The results are gratifying and afford great relief to Government since it lightens the burden of repayment in 1933 to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores. Apart from that, it proves that confidence in India rupee securities has revived and with this feeling gaining ground it is likely that Government will be able to borrow at a cheaper rate of interest in the future.

STERLING

Sterling exchange was steady to firm but the volume of turnover in the local market was moderate. The strength in our market is a reflection of the conditions in Calcutta, where jute bills are showing on an improved scale and prices of raw jute and hesians are much higher than last week. Tight money in mid-week also partly accounted for steady sterling. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6-1/16 to 3/32d. and buyers at 1/6-1/8. Forward market was also steady in sympathy, business being done at 1/6-1/16 up to almost the end of the year. Gold exports maintained the average of the past few weeks, but merchandise exports are very small. The enquiry for remittances on the other hand is also negligible. The following are the forward rates:—August/October 1/6-1/16; November/December 1/6-1/32 and 1/6.

The sterling dollar quotation after improving to dollars 3.48-1/4 closed at dollars 3.47-5/8. French francs moved between 88-15/16 and 88-5/8. The Belgas closed at Rs. 25.03 and the Italian lira at 67.78.

A press communique of the 16th instant states that £495,000 were purchased by Government during the week ending 15th August, making such purchases since 1st of April to £718,000. In addition £715,000 were taken over in Lon-

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Don making a total of £1,433,000 for the current fiscal year.

Another communique of the 17th instant states that on Wednesday last tenders to the amount of £7,030,000 at 1/6-3/32 were received and allotted approximately 7 per cent. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 23rd instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market were maintained, but trading was comparatively small, arrivals from upcountry having shrunk. The turnover in ready averages 10 to 15,000 tolas and unless prices are higher; there seems to be a tendency on the part of dealers to hold off. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 29/4 and 29/2 per tola. This week's shipment by mail boat is expected to be the same as that of last week which amounted to Rs. 34.37 lakhs per s.s. "Mantua" to London and Rs. 37.65 lakhs per s.s. "President Harrison" to New York on 12th instant. Sovereigns still command a premium of about 3 annas as gold basis, the closing quotation being Rs. 18-8. In London the quotation for gold after declining from 118-7 to 118s. advanced to the opening level. The daily offtake shows no better than 2000 tolas with stocks on hand amounting to about 2 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-4-0 and Rs. 29-2 for ready and 17th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 249,185 in bar and coin.

Canada's gold production during May last reached a new monthly record. The output of all the gold producing provinces amounted to 268,543 fine ounces, an increase of 5 per cent. over the previous record attained in March last and 24.5 per cent. over the 1931 May figure, the production then being 215,775 fine ounces. During the first five months of the year, the output of gold in Canada amounted to 1,230,294 ounces as compared with 1,039,250 ounces in 1931.

SILVER.

The silver market was quiet and dull and prices of ready receded by about 12 annas from Rs. 56-4 to Rs. 55-8 during the week, but closed at 55-13. The fall in the price of the metal in London from 18-1/2d. to 17-15/16d. and the Shanghai tael from 1s.9-7/16d. to 1s.9-1/8d. accounted for the easy condition in the local market. The budia difference between August and September settlement, which had widened as much as one rupee has dwindled to about 10 annas. Business in the forward market was largely confined to carry-overs owing to approach of settlement. The daily offtake has improved to about 40 bars including that for the settlement and stocks on hand now amount to about 8100 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-4 and Rs. 55-8 for ready, Rs. 66-5 and Rs. 58-8 for 22nd August settlement and Rs. 57-4 and Rs. 56-4 for 20th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's supply from London, India is about £19,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 62 bars and Rs. 15-

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274 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SHARES

Quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange with a recession of 5 to 10 points in the price of high-priced issues. The weakness in raw cotton as well as a fall in other commodity prices are responsible for the drop. Furthermore, the uncertainty surrounding the imposition of otherwise of additional duty on textile imports has created a feeling made, investors are likely to hold until the final announcement is made, investors are likely to hold off from the market. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyelers Rs. 673 1/2-670-671 1/4; Central Rs. 213 1/2-210; Central India Rs. 273 1/2-268 1/2; Crescent Rs. 48 1/2-46 1/4; Fazulbhai Rs. 273 1/2-268 1/2; Indore Malwa Rs. 350-337 1/2; Kohinoor Rs. 127 1/2-126 1/4; New Great Rs. 126 1/4-120 1/10; Pearls Rs. 153 1/2-151 1/2; Simplex Rs. 52 1/2-51 1/4; and Swadeshi Rs. 218 1/2-211 1/4.

Shares in the miscellaneous section acted in sympathy and showed price declines in almost all cases. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 23-2 with Defts. from Rs. 245 to Rs. 225. Tata Hydros kept almost unchanged at Rs. 127 1/2, while Tata Powers after declining from Rs. 562 1/2 to Rs. 555, improved to Rs. 577 1/2. Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs. 948 1/2 to Rs. 972 1/2. Alcocks were a slight easy at Rs. 126 1/4. Bombay Burmahs receded from Rs. 388 1/2 to Rs. 355 and Bombay Trains from Rs. 113 1/2 to Rs. 109 1/2. Bombay Steams were also down to Rs. 211 1/4. Cement shares were also easier. Bunds being quoted at Rs. 14 1/4 and Indian Cements lost from Rs. 305 to Rs. 197-8. Katni Ordys. fell from Rs. 181 1/4 to Rs. 174 1/2, while Defts. gained from Rs. 650 to Rs. 660. Ahmd. Fraunhofer Railways gained about Rs. 25 to Rs. 605, while Tapli Valleys receded from Rs. 605 to Rs. 602 1/2. Imperial Bank shares gained during the week from Rs. 1140 to Rs. 1152 1/2 with Contributories unchanged at Rs. 283 1/2. Bank of India shares maintained the price of Rs. 89-8 with Central Banks closing at Rs. 16 1/2d.

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SERIAL STORY

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Full Story Of The Screen Play

The following is the full story of the screen-play: "The Beast of the City," which was shown at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER XXII

On the wall of the squad-room at Police Headquarters was a large and lurid map, marked off in five sections. Standing in front of it, with a long pointer in his hand, after the manner of an instructor before a class of students, was Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick. Out in front of him were a hundred men, some in plain clothes, and some in uniform. "Men," came Jim's booming voice. "I'm goin' to clean up this Belmonte mob if it costs me my job! They've gotten away with murder and plenty of it. And I mean murder! This last killing don't bother me so much—they wiped out a rat—a double-crossin' skunk—this Cholo. But that don't matter. Murder is murder. These guys can't bump off anybody they want to. And this killing gives me the chance I've been lookin' for. Cholo was killed in a Belmonte joint while a Belmonte mob was hittin' it up an' it was a Belmonte job. It's all right to let coppers lay back and say, 'Let the hoodlums kill themselves—it's a good riddance.' But I'm out to wreck every joint he's got—and I'm goin' to do it tonight. Are you with me?" He paused and looked into the grim determined faces before him. Not a word was spoken. Several nodded, but in the eyes of all was assent. Jim swung around and pointed to the chart. "Callahan, you take Zone Number Three," he bit off his words. "They're peddlin' junk an' Canfield Street like they're peddlin' peanuts on South. An' there's two joints on Hudson that I specially want you to get. I lean 'em up—break everythin' in sight and bring in all the managers and waiters." His pointer moved over to another portion of the map. "Sullivan will handle Zone Number Two. And, listen, Tim," he turned and pointed his stick at a large, red-faced captain. "Co-operate with Setson in that precinct all you can, but if you come to a deadlock you've got the final say. I want every honky-tonk on Barker Street sealed tight. Never mind haulin' in the highschool kids—give 'em a kick in the pants an' send 'em home."

The pointer moved to another part of the large map. "O'Rourke and Schaeffer will operate together in this section. There's an apartment house in Circle Square where they're cookin' alky in every flat. When you smash those sills—smash 'em for good, see? Get every bit of evidence, if you have to, ear down the walls." The stick moved again. "Walkins you take this North Side Section. There's a gamblin' joint wide open out there, laid out in its own little park, just above Dalbo's Street. Let the suckers go, but get the guy that cuts it and wreck every gamblin' grimace in the place. There's booze there, too, and some high-class jama. Haul the gals in." Jim laid down his stick. He turned around and faced the policemen again. "This Fifth district is Belmonte's strongest district. I'll take that myself. There's about fifty joints there—junks an' liquor warehouses, gamblin' dens, speakeas an' houses. I'll pick my own squad with Tom, here. Every precinct captain has been notified to co-operate with you men. Every reserve has been turned out. I'm not so keen about any shootin', but if it's necessary—go to it. Use the night-stick plenty an' bring in these birds—and don't forget the evidence. That's all."

There was a buzz of voices as Jim stepped down off the platform. Tom followed him up stairs to his office. At ten o'clock sharp Tom got the men together. Jim said succinctly. He pounded the desk with his fist. "This probably will mean my job, but I'm the boss now. I haven't said a word to the mayor and I'm

going through with this clean-up on my own hook. And I'm not goin' to let up till I smash that mob!" "Are you going to bring in Belmonte?" asked Tom. "I certainly am and I'm gettin' to pinch that shysheer of his on suspicion—I'm takin' no chances on him being sprung so quick this time." "Well, it's going to create a big noise, is all I can say—but I'm with you," said Tom, bracing his huge shoulders. "Tom," said Jim, in a weaker voice, sinking back in his chair. Look what this bird Belmonte has done to me. He's made a fool of me. He's killed my best friend—he's ruined my brother—he's— "Never mind, Jim—we'll get him yet," consoled Tom. Jim straightened up. "Yes, we'll get him—but what'll we do with him?" he asked in a futile tone. "We'll drag him and the rest of his dirty mob in, but what'll the judges do? What can the newspapers do—what hell's the use of havin' a police department—to look for stray dogs an' hoofed panhandlers? Eighteen thousand coppers on the payroll, an' yet they won't let us do what they say we should do." He heaved his shoulders and sighed. "I guess after all the best way is to take things easy—to let these guys go on their way. Who pays the money for them to run? The same damned public that pays us not to let them run! I suppose we should sit back and take our little bit of the graft—play the game both ways." His face flushed again. "But I'll be damned if I will! I've been made chief of police and my duties are in black and white and I'll execute them in red and blue. I'll cost me my job, Tom, but I'll do it!"

Giuseppe Belmonte was not a man to be easily frightened. He played for big stakes, with big dough, and he got big returns. His interests were so manifold that he had to sit back and pull the strings of his various marionettes like the entrepreneur of a puppet show. But his shows were so many that if a few strings broke it meant nothing to Belmonte.

The tip-off on Fightin' Jim's proposed raids came to him from a hundred different sources—hours before. He merely ordered his car, drove to one of his numerous hide-aways and summoned Michaels. And he summoned, too, the two sleek, dapper, oiled-killed killers who were on his payroll for one hundred smackers a week, but who could have been persuaded to work for coffee and cakes had Belmonte ordained. Because he knew their lives and records pretty thoroughly. Michaels was the first to arrive. When he came in, after passing through devious steel-coated drop doors, he found the Big Boy busy at three private telephones, a salt-water stogie and a bottle of chianti, all at once Michaels made himself at home and sat down, his briefcase and hat on his lap as usual. Finally, Belmonte turned his huge bulk toward him and grinned.

"Fightin' Jim's on a stampede to-night," he said easily. "He's goin' to clean up the burg—an' that means me. He's out for you, too, and I thought it safer that you be right here. What did you find out about that Cholo bump-off?" "Well, what can he do with me?" mused the attorney, adorning his chair. Then he straightened up. "The Cholo business? It looks like Ed Fitzpatrick to me. I can't prove it. But if we could we could put the clamps on Fightin' Jim right away—" "Oh, I don't know," commented Belmonte, knocking some gray cigar ash on the floor with a little finger, upon which glistened a huge diamond. "Not from the way he treated him before." "He's like he's washed up with him—and I think he'd be glad to

KARACHI PREM MANDLI

Activities During 1931-32

The following are extracts from the 19th annual report of the Prem Mandli, Karachi, for the year 1931-32:—
Number of members on the roll have increased to 95 as against 70 of the last year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,706-4-8, out of which Rs. 1,151-6-0 were paid towards the liabilities of the last year and Rs. 2,244-12-0 were spent during the period under report leaving a balance of Rs. 1,312-2-8 at the close of the year. Out of this balance Rs. 1,000 have been kept in Reserve Fund against the liability of Rs. 1,550 on account of subscriptions of Patrons and Life Members. Thus after reserving this amount of Rs. 1,000 out of the total amount of Rs. 1,312-2-8 there is a small balance of Rs. 312-2-8 out of which Rs. 307-3-8 are deposited in the Savings Bank Account.

RELIGIOUS CLASS.
The Mandli organised a Katha Class which was conducted by Swami Kutist Anand for a period of nearly three weeks. He created a religious atmosphere by his interesting and instructive religious discourses which were attended both by ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Burgess of Indian Red Cross Society, who has specialised herself in education of masses in child-welfare, gave two magic lantern lectures on "Birth of child and its after-care" for ladies only. She touched all the important points that a pregnant lady should attend to, for the successful delivery of her child and the effect her temperament has on the child. She also explained as to what after-care should be taken of the child. The chief activity of the Prem Mandli lies in its conducting the Night School for the labouring class of people. The School was started 16 years ago. It has now five standards of English in its Secondary Branch. The number on roll on 31-3-1932 in this Branch was 59.

The Primary Branch consists of two classes Hindi and Urdu each preparing students upto Std. IV. The number of pupils on roll on 31-3-1932 in this Branch was 41.

A GREAT MAN AND ENGINEER

Late Sir W. Willcocks
Death has removed a great and lovable personality in Sir William Willcocks. Not only was he a brilliant irrigation engineer, as his work in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia, as pre-war Iraq was called—testifies.
His selflessness and his religious zeal reminded one of Gordon, if they made him something of an infant, terrible to his colleagues.
He had his own views on many subjects, one of them being that the Assuan Dam which he projected and designed was unsafe, and another that the Suez Canal left Egypt by the El Arish route, and not by the Red Sea.
He made an elaborate study of this question, which he argued before learned societies with compelling charm. The last years of his life he devoted to evangelising work amongst the Egyptian peasantry, whom he knew so well.

get a hot-squat rap like this on him."
There was a knock on the door—three and then one. Belmonte beamed.
"That's them—we'll see," he said enigmatically. Michaels said nothing. "Come in?" shouted Belmonte. The door opened and in stroled the two sleek young men, derbies in hand, looking for all the part members off a vaudeville team about to make their bow before the footlights. They walked up toward the Big Boy in perfect step, and stopped ten feet away as though by a pre-arranged signal.
"I've got one big-time job for you," nodded Belmonte. The faces of the two were as inscrutable as Chinese masks. "Gotta be done to-morrow. Now here's lay out—" And he helped himself to a drink of chianti before he began. And his big, greasy face beamed with a diabolical glee as he began: "That Jim Fitzpatrick—he's cut to get me an' to break me— Well—"

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The Consulting Actuary, Mr. G. S. Marathey in his Report dated 21st May 1932 says:—

1. "YOUR SOCIETY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE MANAGED WITH THE SAME DEGREE OF ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY AND WATCHFULNESS IN THE FUTURE AS HAS BEEN DONE HITHERTO...."
2. "YOUR SOCIETY MAY, IN CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, ADVANCE THE REPUTATION OF INDIA IN ITS OWN ESTIMATION AS WELL AS IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE WORLD, IN THE MATTER OF LIFE ASSURANCE, WHICH IS THE LIFE-SPRING OF ALL ACTIVE ENTERPRIZE IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL FINANCE, AND SET OUR NATION ON THE WAY TO RAPID ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR WHICH IT HAS BEEN LONG WAITING....."

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With Shantakumari
and Others

Story by—M. DAVE.

INTERNATIONAL
TOURIST TROPHYAnnexed By C. Whitcroft
Driving Riley

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 20.

On a poor course at Belfast half a million people saw C. Whitcroft, driving RILEY, win the International Tourist Trophy. The time for the course of 410 miles of 30 laps was 4 hours, 58 minutes, 4 seconds. The average speed was 74.23 miles.

George Eyston driving RILEY was second in 4 hours 59 minutes 58 seconds with a speed of 69.93 miles.

F. Hall driving M. G. MIDGET was third in 5 hours 7 minutes 58 seconds with speed of 69.93 miles.

Earl Howe driving ALFA ROMEO was fourth.

Sir Henry Birkin driving ALFA ROMEO was fifth. He broke lap record four times the best being 33.06 miles an hour.

Fred Dixon, one of the most brilliant motor cyclists, driving BILEY, led famous drivers until the twenty-fifth lap where he crashed but he was however unhurt.

WEATHER MARS
STOCK EXCHANGE

No Serious Business
On Saturday

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In the money market the chief event of the week has been re-payment by the Government of

UNDERTRIAL
ABSCONDSMadras High Court
Sensation

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

A great sensation was caused in the Madras High Court this afternoon when one Lakshmi Kanthan, who was being tried for alleged forgery before the High Court Sessions suddenly absconded, and did not make his appearance, in the court when it re-assembled after lunch.

The accused who was on bail and who was conducting his own case for some days past went for lunch as usual, and was not seen afterwards.

Sir Owen Beasley, the Chief Justice, who is presiding over the Sessions, after waiting for an hour adjourned the trial. Meanwhile a nonbailable warrant has been issued against the accused and police are searching for him vigorously.—A. P.

treasury bonds totalling nearly £65,000,000 and conditions continued easy throughout.

Discounts however are now inclined to harden, mainly owing to a slightly higher rate obtained for the usual weekly treasury bill issue.

The Stock exchange was closed to-day and with the commodity markets only thinly attended owing to hot weather, no serious business was attempted.

Liverpool cotton prices however weakened on renewed selling chiefly by Bombay and Continent.

Wall Street opened easy but with support forthcoming, undertone on the whole remains cheerful.—Reuter.

MALAVIYA LEAVES
FOR CALCUTTA

BENARES, Aug. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is leaving Benares for Calcutta this evening by the Howrah Express to open the Swadeshi Museum of Seth Ranglal Jajodia to-morrow. He is at present not inclined to express any opinion on the communal award.

Pandit Malaviya intends to stay for five or six days in Calcutta.—A. P.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 20.
15 Sep./Dec. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.
15/9 Jan./Apr. sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 20.
SILVER:—Absence of support.
Spot 17-15/16.
Forward 18.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 20.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, No. 1.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton, £12.
2/6 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent.
£113/9 Aug./Sept. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

MARKET.
London, August 20.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, Aug./Sept. per cwt. 8.
Sellers.
C. and f. Bombay per cwt. 30.
12 sellers.
C. and f. Karachi, Aug./Sept. per cwt. 30-1/2 sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON
MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 20.
October 7.55
December 7.71
January, 1933 7.73
March, 1933 7.92
Middling Spot 7.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 20.
October 7.51
December 7.68
Middling Spot 7.41

NEW YORK.

New York, August 20.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
July Closed.
October Closed.
January Closed.
New York Noon Call Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

STATISTICS.
New York, August 20.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports
15,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain
1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent
8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 20.
10-10 a.m. To-day's
Quotations. Price.
August 1932 5.49
September 1932 5.30
October 1932 5.66
November 1932 5.30
December 1932 5.34
January 1933 5.60
February 1933 5.38
March 1933 5.65
April 1933 5.62
May 1933 5.65
June 1933 5.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 20.
October (Sakellariadis) 7.71
November 7.75
December 7.77
January 1933 7.85
March 1933 7.85
May 1933 8.03
July 1933 8.12
F.G.F. Spot 7.95

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 20.
BROACH (Good Staple):—
Fully Good 5.27
Fine 5.39
Superfine 5.51
C.P.

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

Good 5.36
Superfine 5.51
Choice 5.66

BENGAL:—

Good 4.53
Fully Good 4.65
Fine 4.75

SCINDE:—

Fully Good 4.65

WHEAT—BALTI EXCHANGE

London, August 20.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Car-
goes 27 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Bartlett Russo per 64 lb. Car-
goes 27 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels
27/9 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi
Parcels No offers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 20.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)
Spot 2-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 20.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed
lb. Spot 2-1/2 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 20.

The London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

LONDON METALS.

London, August 20.

Metal Market is closed to-day.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bill 3.46-7/8.

LINSEED

London, August 20.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton
£10/12/6 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Lined La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton.
£8/10/0 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) £10/17/0
6 Aug./Sept. sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 20.
Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8
per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loan 5/8
per cent.

Bank Bills:—

3 months 1-39/64 per cent.
6 months 1-53/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills:—

3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 20.
T.T. London on Berlin 14.58.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 3.62
1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels 25.00.
T.T. London on Madrid 43.00.
T.T. London on Milan 67.62.
T.T. London on Bern 17.83.
T.T. London on Paris 88.53.
T.T. London on Prague 177.12.
T.T. London on New York (clos-
ing Rate) 3.47-1/8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 20.
Bills Gold Fine per Oz. £5-15-9

YOU CAN TEST THIS
INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S
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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1932

"RELEASE ORDINANCE PRISONERS"

Provisional Agenda For Poona Session

DEMAND FOR CHANGE OF ANTI-PRESS POLICY

The provisional agenda of the Bombay Legislative Council for the forthcoming Poona Session shows that under thirty bills of varied interest will be introduced, many of them for first reading by non-officials.

Resolutions noticed by private members are mostly of a minor character and there are only four political resolutions.

RELEASE ORDINANCE PRISONS

One of these demands that ordinance prisoners be released as and when those ordinances expire, and another urges that provincial autonomy and central responsibility should be immediately established. A third demands that Government's policy towards the press should not affect its freedom.

BOMBAY, Saturday. The provincial agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, September 19, has been published. After the taking of the Oath of affirmation of allegiance to the Crown, four Chairmen will be nominated by the President, and Questions and Answers will follow. Two Government Bills will be introduced: A bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, and a bill to fix a scale of standard weights and measures for the presidency of Bombay.

COTTON BILL. After demands for supplementary Grants, Mr. S. T. Kamli (Minister for Agriculture) will move:

This Council recommends to Government that the following notification proposed to be issued under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), having been laid in draft before the Council and approved by it in the form set forth below may now be issued in the said form:

NOTIFICATION. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Bombay, are pleased to amend Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 535-A, dated May 11, 1931, as follows, namely:

In Schedule II appended to the said notification the following entries, shall be inserted after the entry relating to Broach-Jambusar Railway, namely:—

BROACH-JAMBUSAR-KAVI RAILWAY.
Jambusar City .. Kangan
Koteswar .. Kavi
Tundaj .. Kavi Bunder
Kora .. Tankari Road
SAMNI-DAHEJ RAILWAY.
Vagra .. Nadavkha
Vahial .. Sambheti
Pakhajan .. Dahej.

Hussain Hidayatullah, will move "that the report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1930-31 and the Report of the Accountant-General thereon be recorded."

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS. Motions to amend Standing Orders will also be made.

The Non-official Bills (first reading) include: A bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925—Mr. D. R. Patil.

A bill further to amend (section 39 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—Mr. S. K. Bole.

A bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925—Mr. L. R. Gokhale.

A bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925—Mr. J. G. More.

A bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874—Mr. H. R. Desai, M.L.C.

A bill to regulate the keeping of accounts of certain transactions.—Mr. Syed Munawar.

A bill further to amend the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the

RETROGRADE STEP

When Shall These Exceptional Measures End?

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER ON AWARD

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

Mr. K. S. Gupta, a prominent member of the Bombay Non-Brahmin party who had represented its interests before the Royal Agricultural Commission and the Simon Commission in the course of a statement on the Communal Award says:

"It is somewhat gratifying to note that the scheme regarding separate electorates to Mahomedans, Depressed Classes, Europeans, etc., which was placed on behalf of the Bombay Non-Brahmin party has been partly accepted by His Majesty's Government.

Regarding the other aspects, the award is not at all satisfactory. In the first place it not only does not show any spirit of progress, but gives an indication of a retrograde step. It cannot be denied that exceptional measures such as separate electorates should not be allowed to continue longer than what seems to be absolutely necessary. It is clearly the duty of the British people as trustees of the welfare and progress of the people in India so some time limit when these exceptional measures should end and all the people in this country should be placed on equal footing.

The Non-Brahmin party will suffer a great set-back owing to the fact that agricultural labourers and workers in fields have been left utterly neglected."

cheaper system as is adopted by a litigant in the Madras High Court.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to inquire into the condition of the cottage industries in the presidency and to suggest measures for their development.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to instruct the Labour Office to prepare a programme under which such of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour as lie within the competence of the Bombay Government and the status of the Bombay Presidency to give effect to, will be carried out within a period of three years; and to announce the said programme before the next session of the Council.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli.—This Council recommends to Government that a committee of all parties of this House be appointed to enquire and to report whether grazing can be made free and to devise suitable rules for grazing and collection of such grazing fees as may be found reasonable, if the imposition of fees is found necessary.

This Council recommends to Government that in the interest of sound and just administration, it is undesirable not to transfer a civil servant on grounds of financial stringency from one place to another after a period of over three years.

SPECIAL POWERS.

This Council recommends that Government should be pleased to remit under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, the punishments inflicted upon persons convicted under the special powers conferred by an ordinance after the expiry of that ordinance.

This Council recommends that the Government should be pleased to present the next budget with the following additional particulars:—

- (a) the actual expenditure incurred under each of the headings for each of the last three years;
- (b) the actual income realised under each of the headings

Mr. Sastri Declines To Accept

PRESIDENTSHIP OF LIBERAL FEDERATION

COIMBATORE, August 20.

Replying to a telegram from Mr. J. N. Basu of Calcutta, earnestly appealing to him to preside over the Calcutta Session of the National Liberal Federation in the third week of September, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has wired:

"With much reluctance I am compelled to ask you to forgive my non-acceptance of your invitation. I am sure you will treat me with the utmost leniency and tenderness but still, the duties of President will be a strain on my feeble health which it would not be wise to subject it to. Please accept my cordial thanks for the flattering terms of your invitation and also my sincerest apologies."—A.P.

MANIBEN PATEL IN HINDALGA JAIL

BELGAUM, August 19.

(BY MAIL.)

Miss Maniben Patel, the daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was brought here this morning and was taken by motor to the Hindalga Jail near Belgaum.

Mr. Mathradas Tricunddas, a "B" class political prisoner, has also been lodged in the same jail.—A.P.

during each of the last three years;
(c) the income derived from and the expenditure incurred for the various departments according to each district and each division;

(d) an Index.
Mr. G. N. Kaibhor.—This Council recommends to Government that steps should be taken to stop all cow slaughter during the coming Cow Protection Week this year i.e., from October 30 to November 5 1932 and to follow up this practice in future.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY. Mr. J. B. Petit.—This Council recommends to the Government to communicate to the Government of India the considered opinion of this presidency that the contemplated immediate grant of provincial autonomy, without simultaneous establishment of an autonomous Central Government, with safeguards already agreed upon, will not only not allay unrest, but is likely to lead to a further aggravation of it.

This Council recommends to the Government to communicate to the Government of India the humble recommendation of this Council to introduce, at the earliest possible moment, the entire scheme of reforms in a comprehensive form, applicable alike to the Central and the Provincial Governments, as the only most effective way of producing lasting peace and contentment in the country.

This Council recommends to the Government the urgent necessity of so regulating their attitude towards the newspaper of the presidency, as not to infringe the liberty of the press, and to add to the numerous difficulties already being experienced by the press in the performance of their legitimate functions.

Mr. A. N. Suve.—This Council recommends to Government not to abolish the Kolaba Collectorate without first giving it an opportunity to express its opinion on that subject.

This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to introduce legislation on the Kholti tenure in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts for the purpose of giving relief to the tenants by removing the grievances under which they suffer harassment at the hands of the Kholtis.

THEIR INSATIABLE THIRST

Calcutta Europeans Accept Award

BUT PRESS FURTHER CLAIMS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

"Accepting the award, they reserve the right to press further and to the fullest extent the claims of Europeans in special constituencies where it is still open to do so within the limits of the award and in no circumstances whatsoever can they agree to any number of seats from special constituencies less than that indicated in para 24 of the Award," says a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Council of European Association after considering the communal award in conjunction with the branches.

The statement says that the consensus of Branch opinion indicated readiness to support the Award, and urged others to do likewise. It admits that Europeans have been given satisfactory increase in general seats, proportionate to the proposed increase in such legislatures in accordance with their demands, but points out that in apportioning seats for European commercial and planting interests the same principle has not been followed, and in consequence the total of European representation in every Province excepting one will be lower than their present proportionate representation.

The Committee endorse the hope expressed by the European group in the Bengal Legislative Council, that the Government would be based upon community of interests and service to the State rather than communal differences. While supporting the proposal for the establishment of small but soundly constructed and powerful second Chambers in certain Provinces, they hope that the Government will pay due regard to Europeans' claims.—A.P.

"BETRAYAL OF LABOUR"

T. U. C. Secretary On Communal Award

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Mr. P. M. Naidu, Secretary, Trade Union Congress, interviewed on the Communal award so far as it related to Labour stated that he disapproved of the award which conceded separate electorates to different communities, and allotted only 38 seats to Labour in all the provinces put together, against 1513 seats allotted to the various other interests.

He said that this meant that barely two and a half per cent of the total representation had been granted to Labour. Mr. Naidu characterised this as "betrayal of Labour on the part of a Socialist Premier."

India, he continued, had been subdivided into no less than 12 different antagonistic and warring camps with Upper Chambers to be proclaimed hereafter.—A.P.

C. P. MUSLIM GRIEVANCE

NAGPUR, Aug. 19

In a statement to the press on the communal award, Mr. M. Y. Shariff, M. L. C., says that in the interests of the country all communities should accept the award with good grace so as to expedite further stages of the coming reforms. He adds that the comparison between the Frontier Province and the Central Provinces shows clearly that the Muslims have not received the same liberal consideration as the Hindus of the frontier, which was probably due to the fact of the absence of a Muslim representative at the R. T. C. from the C. P.—A. P.

DANGER TO FEMINIST MOVEMENT

Woman Do Not Want Special Electorates

NO ENTERING INTO POLITICAL LIFE BY COMMUNAL DOOR, SAYS MRS. SUBBAROYAN

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Subbaroyan, who was a member of the Round Table Conference, interviewed on the Communal Award, said:—

"I feel much distressed at the Government's proposal with regard to the representation of women. I quite appreciate that they realise the importance of ensuring the co-operation of women on future legislatures, but I certainly do not approve of their scheme for achieving it."

She added: "It has been repeatedly stated that if there is to be reservation of seats for women, such seats should not be divided on a communal basis. I made that point clear at the Round Table Conference, at the Franchise Committee and outside. There is no doubt that overwhelming and practically unanimous opinion among Indian women is definitely opposed to any form of communal electorates. Admission of this fact is made in the report of the Franchise Committee in the chapter on women's representation."

A minority of that committee in their minutes, have also pointed out this out even more convincingly. No Provincial Franchise Committee or Government have in their memoranda recommended that seats for women should be communally divided.

STRONG FEELING. Government seem to have entirely ignored these important facts while considering this question. Their proposal has no support and is definitely opposed to the strong feeling among women themselves. It would be most unfair to impose on women what they particularly did not want. They have all this time guarded against the entry of any kind of communal feeling into their movement but the adoption of Government proposal will surely introduce it and its attendant evils.

One of the main reasons for the demand for reserved seats for women was that such measure would give them non-communal constituencies like those for Labour. It was generally believed that there would be some form of communal electorates (whether joint or separate) for different communities and we realised that unless women had some special constituencies where they could seek election as citizens and not as members of any particular community, they could not have open or non-communal constituencies.

VERIFIABLE EVIL. We hoped that by this method women would be able to continue to keep communal differences out of their movement, even though they might take an active part in political life and that their constituencies, would make a beginning, however small for non-communal and purely national electorates, a factor of the utmost national importance. But I think, our women would rather forego the advantages of reservation altogether, than accept a measure which would allow be-

ginnings of that which is a veritable evil and danger to the country. It would, therefore, be most regrettable if Government persisted in forcing this unacceptable and unwanted measure on women. The country would be denied a great opportunity of enabling her speedily to reach the position to which she aspires in the world."

The Prime Minister himself emphasises how important it is that Indian women should play "their part as educated and influential citizens." But Government's proposal prevents, at the very start of the new constitution, the achievement of this purpose. It is inconceivable how any woman can play her part as an educated and influential citizen, if she is to enter into political life by the communal door and with a communal outlook.

SERIOUS OBJECTIONS. The Prime Minister admits that "there are undoubtedly serious objections to extending to the representation of women the communal method," but his reasons for proposing such a method, in spite of those objections, are by no means convincing. The constituencies for women's seats could certainly be non-communal like those for labour, landholders, commerce, etc.

I hope most earnestly that this is not final decision of Government as they have not apparently considered in detail the implications of such a scheme. In fairness to women who are directly concerned in the matter Government should give full weight to their views. I would appeal to the Prime Minister "not only as Prime Minister but as a friend of India" to re-consider this very important matter and prevent the existing evils being further aggravated.

It is most important that every effort should be made from the very beginning of the new era to develop a healthy and united national life which will ensure the real peace and happiness of millions of India.—A. P.

WOMEN'S ELECTORATES

Mrs. Tambe's Protest

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, the only woman member of the C. P. Council, entirely disapproves of the award, particularly where it refers to the position of women and distribution of seats for women among the communities. She said no woman had ever, so far as she was aware, claimed such communal electorates for women. Though she had asked for reservation of seats for women she was definitely against the allotment of seats on a communal basis. The number of seats allotted to women in general and particularly in the Central Provinces, in her opinion was absolutely inadequate.—A. P.

MRS ANGELO IN PICKETING CASE

MADRAS, August 23.

On a distress warrant issued by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Saidapet, for the recovery of fine of Rs. 50 imposed upon Mrs. Hanen Angelo, Municipal Councilor, in connection with the Semblam picketing case, her wearing apparel and other personal effects were distrained yesterday.—A.P.

STOPPING TRAIN

Two Madura Volunteers Jailed

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

A Madura message says that the Additional District Magistrate has sentenced two Congress Volun-

CUTTACK ARRESTS

Sequel To Raids

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

According to a message from Cuttack, Debi Moyna Debi and several others have been arrested for attempting a raid on the Bhipur Ashram and the Nari Ashram at Balasore.

Three others have been arrested for raiding the local Swaraj Ashram.—A. P.

teers to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20/ fine in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for stopping a train near Dindigal on August 15.—A. P.